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IMPEACHMENT.

Continuation of the Trial of the President.

Testimony Relative to His Denunciations of Congress.

Verbatim Reports of His Speeches Put in Evidence.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 3.

Although this was one of the fairest of the many fair days of late, the attendance in the galleries was about the same as yesterday, leaving room for at least two hundred more people, without uncomfortable crowding. Mr. Sherman tried again last night to get up his order suspending the ticket system, but Senators were in too great a hurry to adjourn for their dinners. The most disagreeable feature in the ticket system is that it compels every one who wishes to attend to beg the favor of a ticket from some Senator or Representative, and if they do not they are pretty certain to be overlooked, for the numbers who do apply are so great that the aforesaid Senators and Representatives have neither time nor opportunity to exercise any discretion in their distribution. As many of the most worthy as well as most modest people will not apply, they necessarily stay at home. With the ticket system abandoned perhaps they would fare no better, but it would be their own fault. If the ticket system is not changed it can at least be enlarged to the extent of issuing one more ticket to each member of the House, for the past week has demonstrated that about twetny per cent. of the tickets are not used. This would materially satisfy the public demand.

THE PRESIDENT'S WHITE HOUSE SPEECH.

The prosecution opened to-day with proof of the President's speech on the 18th of August, 1866, in response to the delegation from the Philadelphia Convention, which is alluded to in the eleventh article, and in which he refers to Congress as "a body hanging on the verge of the Government." On this point five witnesses were called, to wit, Charles A. Tinker, Superintendent of the Telegraph Office; James B. Sheridan, James O. Clephane and F. H. Smith, short-hand reporters, who reported the speech, and Col. W. C. Moore, the President's Private Secretary, who revised one report of it before publication. Mr. Tinker testified that the manuscript of the speech bore the marks of having been truly transmitted by the telegraph to the agents of the Associated Press in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York. Mr. Sheridan testified that he reported and wrote out a portion of it. Mr. Clephane testified that he reported and wrote out another portion, and Mr. Smith that be reported and wrote out still another, while Col. Moore testified that he had made certain alterations in the speech on his own responsibility as the President's secretary.

During the examination of Tinker a laughable blunder occurred. Mr. Butler placed in his hands the manuscript, and he swore to its being sent to the agents of the Associated Press. When Messrs. Sheridan and Clephane were called they could not recognize the handwriting, and Mr. Clephane said he was not certain but that he dictated to a long-hand writer, as that was not his manuscript. Afterward these reporters called Mr. Tinker's attention to the evident mistake, when it was found that the manuscript he had identified was that of another speech. Mr. Tinker was recalled and corrected the error, when the defence thought they had a good joke on Mr. Butler, which that gentleman very quickly turned to his own account by informing them that the first manuscript was the 22d of February speech, which he held in reserve for future use.

After a tedious examination and some discussion on the probable correctness of the several reports, Mr. Butler announced that as the President, in his answer, had denied the correctness of the report of the speech as contained in the articles, he therefore proposed to submit the three several versions, to wit: That made for the Associated Press, that reported by Mr. Smith and revised by Col. Moore for the *Intelligencer*, and that written out by Mr. Clephane for the *Chronicle*.

THE PRESIDENT'S SECRETARY.

When Col. Moore was called, Mr. Butler gratified his desire to make fun of a member of the President's staff in a manner neither productive of fun, except at his own expense, nor in very good taste. After asking his rank in the army, and being told that he was a Paymaster, he asked Col. Moore, "Did you ever pay anybody?" "Not out of the Government funds," was the pungent reply.

At 2:25 a recess of ten minutes was ordered, at the conclusion of which Mr. Butler read one version of the August speech, which, with the others, was submitted in evidence, and this concluded, for the present, the proof on that speech.

ADJOURNMENT PROPOSED.

At this point Mr. Grimes moved that when the Court adjourn to-day, it adjourn until Monday. On this the yeas and nays were demanded, and the motion was lost—yeas 19, nays 29.

THE CLEVELAND SPEECH.

This being settled, the Cleveland speech was next taken up, and Mr. Wm. N. Hudson, editor of the *Cleveland Leader*, was called, and testified to the correctness of the report of the speech as reported by him and printed in his paper at that time. As he did not claim to have made a *verbatim* report of the speech, in all its parts, Mr. Evarts subjected him to a long and severe cross-examination, intended to extort from the witness an admission that the report was not full enough to be relied on as giving accurately the President's words. The witness, however, stuck to his text very closely, and insisted on the general correctness of his report. His examination occupied nearly an hour and a half, most of it being consumed by the counsel for the defence in their cross-questioning.

The next witness was Mr. D. C. McEwen, who accompanied the Presidential party in September, 1866, as reporter for the New-York *World*. He testified to having reported phonographically, in parts, the President's speech at Cleveland, but had never written out his original notes until recently, when he did so at the request of the Managers. He now testified to their correctness, and his version corresponded generally with that given by the previous witness except that it was verbatim so far as it went, while Mr. Hudson's was a synopsis. The cross-examination of this witness was not material.

Mr. Stark, a reporter of the Cleveland *Herald*, who made a *verbatim* report of the same speech, was next called. His testimony was substantially the same as that of Mr. Hudson, and the cross-examination by Mr. Evarts was also of the same character as that of Mr. Hudson. The witness, when asked in conclusion by Mr. Butler what the politics of the *Herald* were at that time, convulsed the Senate by replying that it was known at that time as "Johnson Republican," its editor being Postmaster of the city.

Mr. Butler then submitted all the versions of the speech—the Republican report, the Democratic report, and the Post-office report. Mr. Evarts immediately objected to the *Leader* report on the ground of its manifest inaccuracy and partizan character. Mr. Butler said he proposed to submit all—the reports of enemies as well as of friends; and if one was competent the others certainly were. All virtue and accuracy did not reside in the Democratic report, he was sure. After further discussion, Mr. Butler agreed that if the defense would not object to McEwen's report, they would read that, and submit it as their main proof with the others as corroborative. But Mr. Evarts declined to accede, and the Chief Justice ruled the *Leader* report out. An appeal being taken to the Senate, he was overruled by the emphatic vote of yeas 35, nays 11, on admitting the report. The vote was the most non-partisan yet given—Messrs. Fowler, Howe and Trumbull voting with the Democrats nay, and Messrs. Johnson and Norton voting with the Republicans yea.

PROGRESS OF THE CASE.

The Managers did not make as much progress to-day as they anticipated. Mr. Evarts had the cross-examination in hand, and was much more effective in raising points against witnesses and in harrassing them than was Mr. Stanbery. He was also a better match for Mr. Butler, and the course pursued by the defence indicates that they intend to be as diffuse and protracted as possible on the proof of the tenth article, which everybody anticipated when it was reported. It is hardly possible now that the prosecution will be able to conclude to-morrow, unless the defence refrain from contesting every point which they have done to-day, with greater pertinacity than on any previous day. It is now understood that it is the intention of the defence, when the prosecution rest their case, to move a further delay of a week or ten days, on the ground of need for preparation of the opening argument, and the production of witnesses. It is pretty certain that the request, if made, will be denied. So far as the Managers were concerned to-day, there was no participation by any of them, except as advisers. Mr. Butler had the whole day to himself, as Mr. Evarts did on the other side. Although Mr. Butler did not maintain himself so successfully to-day, probably because he had sharper antagonists, yet justice to him demands that it be said of him that he is evincing marked ability in this peculiar part of the case, and that probably no other man in Congress could equal him in conducting the purely criminal part of the prosecution. His large experience in such practice renders him rather more than a match for any one on the other side. He violates good taste frequently, but on the whole extorts praises from even his bitterest enemies.

WITNESSES FOR THE PRESIDENT.

The counsel for the defence to-day applied for and obtained the issue of a subpœna to "Mac," of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, the Great North American Interviewer, to appear as a witness in behalf of the President. It is expected that he will testify to the fact that previous to the final removal of Mr. Stanton the President defended himself against the charge of conspiracy which was then made against, and now forms the chief point of the impeachment articles. He will be used by the prosecution on the cross-examination to show that the President denounced Congress in private as well as in public.

THE COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, April 3.

The chaplain prayed that the issue of this trial might restore peace to the country and establish our Government on its only true basis, liberty and equality.

As usual no legislative business was done, but the chair was immediately, after the opening, assumed by the Chief Justice, and proclamation was made in due form. The Managers were announced and took their seats, and directly thereafter the House of Representatives, in Committee of the Whole, appeared in number about equal to the Managers. The journal was read. In the meantime the galleries had become tolerably well filled. To-day, for the first time, a few colored persons appeared among the spectators.

THE SEVENTH RULE.

When the reading of the journal was concluded Senator Drake rose and said:

Mr. President: I move that the Senate take up the proposition, which I offered yesterday morning, to amend the seventh rule; I would ask a vote upon it.

The Chief Justice—It will be considered before the Senate if not objected to.

It was read as follows:

"Amend Rule 7 by adding the following: Upon all such questions the vote shall be without a division unless the yeas and nays be demanded by one-fifth of the members present, or requested by the presiding officer, when the same shall be taken."

Senator Edmunds—Mr. President, I move to strike out that part of it relating to the yeas and nays being taken by the request of the presiding officer.

Senator Conkling—Mr. President, not having heard the motion of the Senator from Vermont, (Mr. Edmunds,) I ask for the reading of the seventh rule.

It was read, as proposed to be amended.

Senator Drake—I have no objection to the amendment of the Senator from Vermont.

The rule was adopted as amended.

On motion of Mr. Drake the rules were ordered to be printed as amended.

CHARLES A. TINKER RECALLED.

Charles A. Tinker recalled.

Mr. Butler—Before interrogating Mr. Tinker I will read a single paper. The paper is the message of the President of the United States, communicating to the Senate the report of the Secretary of State, showing the proceedings under the concurrent resolution of the two Houses of Congress of the 18th of June, in submitting to the Legislatures of the several States an additional article to the Constitution of the United States.

Senator Thayer—What article?

Mr. Butler—The fourteenth article. It is dated June 22, 1866. It is the same one to which the dispatch related. (An Executive document of the First Session of the Thirty-ninth Congress.)

In order to show to what the dispatch referred, the message was handed to the President's counsel for inspection, after which it was read by the Secretary.

The examination of the witness was then proceeded with.

Q.—You said you were the Manager of the Western Union Telegraph office in this city? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Have you taken from the records of that office what purports to be a copy of a speech which was telegraphed through the country, or any portion of it, as made by Andrew Johnson on the 18th of August, 1866? If so, produce it. A.—I have, sir. I have taken from the files what purports to be a copy of the speech in question, (producing the speech.)

Q.—From the course of the business of the office, are you enabled to say whether this was sent. A.—It has the "sent" marks put on all the dispatches sent from the office.

Q.—And this is the original manuscript. A.—That is the original manuscript.

Q.—Where was this paper sent to; what parts of the country, in the first place, by what association was this speech telegraphed? A.—By the Associated Press, by their agent in the city of Washington.

Curtis (of the counsel,) was understood to object to the paper.

By Mr. Butler—Can you tell me, Sir, to what extent through the country the telegraphic messages sent by the Associated Press go? A.—I suppose that they go to all parts of the country; I can't state positively; to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore; they are addressed to the agents of the Associated Press; from New-York they are distributed through the country.

Cross-examination waived.

By Mr. Butler—You may step down for the present.

JAMES B. SHERIDAN EXAMINED.

James B. Sheridan sworn and examined by Mr. Butler:

Q.—What is your business? A.—I am a stenographer.

Q.—Where employed? A.—At present in New-York City.

Q.—What was your business on the 18th of August, 1866? A.—I was a stenographer.

Q.—State whether you reported a speech of the President made on the 18th of August, 1866, in the east room of the President's mansion. A.—I did.

Q.—Have you the notes taken at the time of that speech? A.—I have.

Q.—Did you take that speech down correctly as it was given? A.—I did to the best of my ability.

Q.—How long experience have you had as a reporter? A.—Some fourteen years.

Q.—Did you write out that speech at the time? A.—I wrote out a part of it.

Q.—Where? A.—At the President's mansion.

Q.—Who were present? A.—There were several reporters present; there were Mr. James O'Clephane and Mr. Francis H. Smith, reporters.

Q.—Do you mean Mr. Smith, the official reporter of the House? A.—I believe he was at that time connected with the House.

Q.—Who else were there? A.—I think Col. Moore was in the room part of the time.

Q.—What Col. Moore? A.—The President's Private Secretary, William G. Moore.

Q.—After it was written, what, if anything, was done with it? A.—I do not know; I think Mr. Moore took it out; I was very sick at the time, and did not pay much attention to it; either he or Mr. Smith took it as I wrote out my share of it; we divided it among us, Clepaane, Smith and I.

Q.—Look at this file of manuscript, (placing before the witness manuscript furnished from the telegraph office as sent to the Associated Press,) and see whether you find any of your hand-writing? A.—I recognize some of this writing as mine.

Q.—Have you since written out any portion of the speech as you reported it? A.—I wrote out a couple of extracts from it.

Q.—Is this your handwriting? (handing a paper to the witness.) A.—It is.

Q.—State whether what you hold in your hand is a correct transcript of that speech made from your notes? A.—It is.

Q.—When was that written? A.—It was written when I appeared before the Board of Managers. (Witness, by direction of Mr. Butler, placed his initials on the paper.)

CROSS-EXAMINED.

Cross-examined by Mr. Evarts.

Q.—You have produced a note-book of a lengthy stenographic report of a speech of the President's; is it the whole speech? A.—Yes, it is of the whole speech.

Q.—Was the report wholly made by you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long did the speech occupy in the delivery? A.—I suppose some twenty or twenty-five minutes.

Q.—By what method of stenographic reporting did you proceed on that occasion? A.—By Pitman's system of phonography.

Q.—Which is, I understand, reporting by sound and not by sense? A.—We report the sense by the sound.

Q.—I understand you report by sound only? A.—Yes.

Q.—And not by memory of or attention to the sense? A.—No good reporter can report unless he pays attention to the sense and understands what he is reporting.

Q.—State whether you were attending to the sound and setting it down in your notation, or attending to the sense and setting it down from your attention to the sense? A.—Both.

Q.—Your characters are arbitrary, are they not?—that is, they are peculiar to your art? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—They are not letters? A. No, Sir.

Q.—Nor words? A.—We have some word signs.

Q.—This transcript which you made of a portion of the report for the use of the Committee was made recently, I believe? A.—Yes, Sir, a few weeks ago.

Q.—What in the practice of your art is the experience as to the accuracy of transcribing by stenographic notes after the lapse of a considerable period of time? A.—I will give you an illustration. When I was called before the Managers I did not know what was wanted with me, and when they told me to turn to my report of the President's speech I found it in my book, and I read out at their request the extracts which they desired me to copy.

Q.—You read from your stenographic notes? A.—Yes; the reporter for the Managers took it down and I afterward wrote it out.

Q.—Do you make a sign for every word? A.—Almost every word except that we sometimes drop particles.

Q.—You have signs which belong to every word excepting when you drop the particles? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—But not, as a matter of course, a sign which is the representative of a whole word? A.—We have some signs representing whole words.

Q.—For the word "jurisprudence" you have no one sign that represents it? A.—No, Sir; I should write J. R. S. P.

Q.—And that is an illustration of the proceeding? A.—Yes, Sir.

(Counsel examined attentively the notes of the witness and seemed to be apparently satisfied.)

TESTIMONY OF JAMES O. CLEPHANE.

James O. Clephane was sworn and examined by Mr. Butler.

Q.—What is your business? A.—I am at present Deputy Clerk of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Q.—What was your employment on the 18th of August, 1866? A.—I was then Secretary of Gov. Seward, Secretary of State.

Q.—Are you a phonographic reporter? A.—I am.

Q.—How considerable has been your experience? A.—Eight or nine years.

Q.—Were you employed on the 18th of August to make a report of the President's speech in reply to Mr. Reverdy Johnson? A.—I was. I was engaged in connection with Mr. Smith for the Associated Press, and also for the *Daily Chronicle* of Washington.

Q.—Did you make that report? A.—I did.

Q.—Where was the speech made? A.—In the East Room of the White House.

Q.—Who were present? A.—There were a good many persons present. I noticed Gen. Grant and several other distinguished gentlemen.

Q.—Were any of the Cabinet officers present? A.—I do not recollect.

Q.—Did you report that speech? A.—I did.

Q.—What was done with that report? A.—Col. Moore, the President's Private Secretary, desired the privilege of revising it before publication, and in order to expedite the matter Mr. Smith, Mr. Sheridan and myself united in the labor of transcribing. Mr. Sheridan transcribed one portion, Mr. Smith and I a third. After it was received by Col. Moore it was then taken and handed to the agent of the Associated Press, who took it and telegraphed it over the country.

Q.—Look at that roll of manuscript before you and say if it is a speech of which you transcribed a portion. A.—I do not recognize any of my handwriting here. It is possible that I may have dictated my portion to a long-hand writer.

Q.—Who was present at the time of writing? A.—Mr. Smith, Mr. Sheridan and Col. Moore, so far as I recollect.

Q.—Do you know Col. Moore's handwriting? A.—I do not.

Q.—Did you send your report to the *Chronicle*? A.—Mr. MacFarlane, who had engaged me to report for the *Chronicle*, was unwilling to take the revised speech, and desired to have the speech as it was delivered, or, as he stated, with all the imperfections; and as he insisted on my rewriting the speech, I did so. It was published in the *Sunday Morning Chronicle* of the 19th.

Q.—Have you a copy of that paper? A.—I have not.

Q.—After that report was published in the *Sunday Morning Chronicle* did you see it? A.—I did; I examined it very carefully; I had a curiosity to see how it would read under the circumstances, being a literal report, with the exception, perhaps, of a word changed here and there.

Q.—How do you mean? A.—When the word used would evidently obscure the meaning I made the change, although perhaps I would not be able to point it out just now.

Q.—With what certainty can you speak with reference to the *Chronicle* report being an accurate one? A.—I think I can speak with certainty to its being an accurate literal report, with the exceptions I have named; perhaps there is a word or two changed here and there.

Q.—Give us an illustration of that change? A.—My attention was called a day or two afterward to the matter. Some correspondent learning that the *Chronicle* had published a *verbatim* report had carefully scrutinized it, and he wrote to the *Chronicle* to say that in one instance there was an expression used by the President—"You and I has sought"—or something of that kind; that expression, of course, was corrected in the report I wrote out.

Mr. Butler here stated that he was informed that there were two manuscript copies in the telegraph office, and that Mr. Tinker had given him the one which was written out at length as a duplicate, and not the original manuscript, as he had supposed. He would therefore have to bring him on again, and he would send for him.

CROSS-EXAMINED.

Cross-examined by Mr. Evarts:

Q.—You were acting in the employment of the Associated Press? A.—Yes, Sir; in connection with Mr. Smith.

Q.—You were jointly to make a report? A.—No; we were to report the entire speech each of us, and we then divided to save the labor of transcribing.

Q.—Did you take phonographic notes of the whole speech? A.—I did.

Q.—Where are your phonographic notes? A.—I have searched for them and cannot find them.

Q.—At any time after you had completed the phonographic notes did you translate or write them out? A.—I did.

Q.—The whole? A.—Yes, the whole speech.

Q.—Where is that translation or written transcript? A.—I do not know; the manuscript, of course, was left at the *Chronicle* office; I wrote it out in full for the *Chronicle*.

Q.—You have never seen it since? A.—I have not.

Q.—Have you made any search for it? A.—I have not.

Q.—And these two acts of yours (the phonographic report and the translation, or writing out,) is all that you had to do with the speech? A.—That is all.

Q.—You say that subsequently you read a newspaper copy of the speech in the Washington *Chronicle*? A.—I did.

Q.—When was it that you read that newspaper copy? A.—On the morning of the publication—Sunday morning, Aug. 19.

Q.—Where were you when you read it? A.—I read it at my room.

Q.—It was from that curiosity you had? A.—I read it more carefully because of that.

Q.—Had you before you your phonographic notes or your writing transcribed from them? A.—I had not.

Q.—And have you never seen them in comparison with a newspaper copy of the report? A.—No, Sir.

RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION.

Re-direct examination by Mr. Butler:

Q.—Have you before you a copy of the *Sunday Morning Chronicle* of the 19th of August, 1866? A.—I have.

Q.—Look on the page before you and see if you can find the speech as you reported it? A.—I find it here.

Q.—Looking at that speech, tell me whether you have any doubt that that is an accurate *verbatim* report of the speech of Andrew Johnson on that occasion, and if so, what grounds have you for doubt?

Mr. Evarts—We object to that. It is apparent that the witness took notes of the speech, and the notes have been written out. They are the best and most trustworthy evidence of the actual speech as made. In all public proceedings we are entitled to that degree of accuracy and trustworthiness which the nature of the case demands. Whenever papers of that degree of authenticity are presented them for the first time, the question will arise whether the evidence is competent. It is impossible to contend, on the evidence of this witness as it now stands, that he remembers the speech of the President, so that he can produce it by recital, or so that he can say from memory that this is the speech. What is offered here? The same kind of evidence, and that alone, which would grow out of some person who heard the President deliver the speech, and who subsequently wrote for the *Chronicle* a report of it. He would say that he thinks the report a true statement of the speech. This witness has told us distinctly that in reading this speech from curiosity, to see how it would appear when reproduced without the ordinary guarantees of accuracy, he had neither his original notes nor his written transcript, and that he read the newspaper as others would read it, but with more care, from a greater degree of curiosity than he had now. If this matter is to be regarded as important, we insist that that kind of evidence, giving a newspaper report of it, is not admissible.

Mr. Butler—There is no question of degrees of evidence. We must take the business of the world as we find it, and must not bury ourselves and insist that we have awakened up a hundred years ago. The art of stenographic writing has progressed to a point where men must rely upon it in all the business of life. There is not a gentleman in this Senate who does not rely upon it every day. There is not more than one member of the Senate, who, in this trial, is taking any notes of it. Why? Because Senators rely on the fingers of the reporter who sits by my side to give you a transcript of it on which you must judge. Therefore, in every business of this Court we rely on the stenographer. This gentleman says that he has made a stenographic report of that speech; that it was jointly made by himself, Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Smith; that his employer not being satisfied with that joint report which was the President's utterances, distilled through the alembic of Col. Moore's critical discrimination, he wrote out with care an exact literal transcript, under the chiding of his employer, and for a given purpose, and that the next day, having the curiosity to see how the President of the United States would appear if put to paper literally, he examined that speech in the *Chronicle*, and that then, with the matter fresh in his mind, and only a few hours intervening, and with his attention freshly called to it, recognized it as a correct copy. Now the learned counsel says that the manuscript is the best evidence. If there were any evidence that the manuscript had been preserved, perhaps we might be called upon to produce it by some technicality of criticism in law as administered in a very technical manner. But who does not know that in the ordinary course of business in newspaper offices, that after such manuscript has been got through with, it is thrown into the waste-paper basket? Therefore, I add upon that usual and common incident of the business of life, this is a question for the witness. The question we are discussing is this: Looking at that report, from your knowledge of the report, having twice written it out, and having seen it the next morning, with your curiosity awakened, can you tell the Senate whether that is a correct copy? Thereupon the counsel for the President accepts, and says he cannot. How does the learned counsel for the President know that? How does he know that Mr. Clephane is not one of those gentleman, who having once read his speech, can repeat it next day? The question is a plain one; I say, Sir, there is a transcript of that speech. From your knowledge of it, having heard it, having written it down in short hand, having rewritten it once for correction by the President's Private Secretary, and having again rewritten it from your notes for publication, then having examined it immediately after it was published,—from all these sources of knowledge, can you say that this is a correct copy? Thereupon the counsel for the President says he cannot. How does he know that? How does he know that he cannot repeat every word of it? The difficulty is that the objection does not apply, and I would content myself with that statement of it, except that once for all I propose to put before the Senate an argument as to the evidence of stenographic reporting. Allow me to state once for all two authorities on this point. I do not intend to argue the point hereafter, because I know that in doing so I should be playing into the hands of that delay which has been so often attempted here. In O'Connell's case, to prove his speeches on that great trial, and no trial was ever conducted with more sharpness or bitterness, the newspapers were introduced containing what purported to be Mr. O'Connell's speeches, and the only proof adduced was, that the papers had been properly stamped and issued from the office; the Court holding that Mr. O'Connell, allowing these speeches to go for months without contradiction, must be held responsible for them. In the trial of James Watson for high treason the question arose whether a copy might be used which was made even from partially obliterated short-hand notes, and, after argument, the witness was allowed to produce a transcript. Now, while this authority is not exactly to the point raised here, I desire to put it in here, once for all, in these questions, because I heard the cross-examination as to the merits of Pitman's system of writing, and as to the whole system of writing, and as to the whole system of stenography, being an available means of furnishing information.

Mr. Evarts—The learned Manager is quite correct in saying that I do not know but that this witness can repeat *verbatim* the President's speech, and when he offers himself as a witness so to do, I shall not object. It is entirely competent for the person who has heard a speech to repeat it under oath, he asserting that he remembers it and can do so; and whenever Mr. Clephane undertakes that feat it is within the competency of evidence. Another form of trustworthy evidence is the reporter's notes. Whenever that form is admitted, and when the witness swears that he believes in his accuracy and competency as a reporter, we shall make no objection to that as not trustworthy. But when the learned Managers seek to evade responsibility and accuracy through the oath of the witness applying in neither form, and seek to put it neither upon his present memory nor upon his own memorandum, but upon the accuracy with which he has failed to detect inaccuracies in the newspaper report published the subsequent day, and thereupon to give credit and authenticity to the newspaper reports, upon his wholesale and general approval of it, then you must contend that the sacred right of freedom of speech is sought to be invaded by overthrowing, certainly one of the most responsible and most important protections of it, and that the oath of somebody who heard and can remember or who has preserved the aids and assistances by which he can repeat it, must adhere in a court of justice, and we are not to be told that it is technical to maintain in defence of what has been regarded as one of the commonest and surest rights in any free country, freedom of speech, that whenever it is drawn in question, it shall be drawn in question on the surest and most faithful evidence. The learned Manager has said that you are familiar, as a part of the daily routine of your Congressional duties, with the habit of stenographic reporting, and with the reproduction of speeches in newspapers, and that you rely upon it habitually, and, I may add, are accustomed habitually to correct your reports. Correction is the first demand of every public speaker—correction and revision. With those reports dependent upon the ear and upon the sudden strength of the ready writer, may not an incorrect judgment be formed against a man, as to what was said by him? And now, when sedulously this newspaper has undertaken that no such consideration of accuracy should be afforded to the President of the United States, in order that that speech should be spread before the country with all its imperfections.

Mr. Butler, interrupting—I pray, corrections, Sir. I have not said that I said that the speech of the President's Private Secretary should not go to the public.

Mr. Evarts—The instructions of the editor were that the speech should be reported with all its imperfections, as caught by the short-hand writer, without the opportunity for that revision which every public speaker at the hustings, or in the halls of debate, demands as a primary and important right. Whenever, therefore, Mr. Clephane shall rise and speak from memory, swearing to his accuracy, or when he shall produce his notes and transcribe, as in the Watson case, some foundation for the proof offered in this case will have been made.

MR. TINKER RECALLED.

Mr. Tinker was again called by Mr. Butler, and made the following statement: Yesterday when I was called upon the stand I was attending to my duties in the telegraph office in the gallery; I hadn't a moment's notice that I was to be called; I then telegraphed to the office for the manuscripts contained in the packages that were there that I had been previously examined about before the Managers. These documents were brought to me by a boy from the office, and I brought them with me to the stand, and last night I deposited them in the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and this morning I brought one of those packages on the stand, and I opened it here, supposing it to be the one on which I was to be examined, but when I saw the reporters were put to some trouble about it, I went to my office while Mr. Clepham was on the stand, and I have now got the speech telegraphed by the Associated Press on the 18th of August, 1866.

Mr. Stanbery—What document was that which Mr. Butler handed to you, witness? A.—That was one of the documents on which I was examined.

Mr. Stanbery—That is not the speech of the 18th of August.

Mr. Butler—That is the 22d of February speech. [Laughter.] You will find out what that document is in good time, gentlemen. [Laughter.]

To the witness—Now, Sir, will you give me the document that I asked for?

(Document produced.)

Q.—Is this the document you supposed you were testifying about then? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you give the same testimony about that?

Mr. Stanbery—That won't do, Butler; we will give you all the delay possible. [Laughter.]

Mr. Butler to the witness—Now, Sir, will you tell us whether this was sent through the Associated Press? A.—It bears the marks of having been sent. It is taken from the files of the day.

Q.—From the course of business in your office, have you any doubt of its having been sent? A.—None whatever.

Mr. Curtis, of counsel, objected to the witness' opinions.

Q.—After that speech was sent out did you see it published by the papers as the Associated Press report. A.—I can't say positively. I think I did.

Q.—Was that brought to your office for the purpose of being transmitted, whether it was or not? A.—I did not personally receive it, but it is among the Associated Press dispatches sent on that day.

MR. SHERIDAN RECALLED.

James B. Sheridan recalled.

Mr. Butler—Will you examine that manuscript and say if you see any of your handwriting in it? A.—I see my writing here.

Q.—What is it that you have got there? A.—It is a report of the speech made by the President on the 18th of August.

Q.—What year? A.—1866.

Q.—Have you ever seen Mr. Moore write? A.—A good many years ago, when he used to report for the *National Intelligencer*, and I was a reporter for the Washington *Union*.

Q.—He was a reporter also? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Are there any corrections made in that report? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you see any of them made? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Is that the manuscript that was prepared in the President's office? A.—I think it is; I am pretty certain that it is.

Q.—No doubt in your mind? A.—Not the least.

Q.—Was the President there to correct it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Then he did not exercise that great constitutional right of revision there, to your knowledge? A.—I did not see the President after he left the East Room.

Q.—Do you know whether Col. Moore took any memoranda of that speech? A.—I do not; there was quite a crowd there.

Q.—Will you pick out and lay aside, Sir, the portions that are in your handwriting? (Witness selects a portion of the manuscript.)

Q.—Do you think you have all, Sir, now, that was in your handwriting? A.—Yes, Sir.

CROSS-EXAMINED.

Cross-examined by Mr. Evarts: Q.—You have selected the pages that are in your handwriting—you have them before you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How large a proportion do they make of the whole manuscript? A.—I could hardly tell.

Q.—Now was this whole manuscript made as a transcript from your notes? A.—This part I wrote out was.

Q.—The whole was not? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Then it was only the part that you now hold in your hand that was produced from the stenographic original notes which you have brought in evidence here? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you write it out yourself from your stenographic notes, following the latter with your eyes, or were your notes read to you by any other person? A.—I wrote it from my own notes, reading my notes which I wrote.

Q.—Have you made any subsequent comparison of the manuscript now in your hands with your stenographic notes? A.—I have not.

Q.—When was this completed on your part? A.—A very few minutes after the speech was delivered.

Q.—What did you do with the manuscript after you went from the table just after you wrote it? A.—I am not certain.

Q.—And that ended your connection with it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—It is desired that you should have your original stenographic notes here.

Mr. Butler—Put your initials on them. Q.—One of my associates, Sir, desires me to put this question which I supposed you answered before: Whether that manuscript which you have produced in your handwriting, was a true transcript of your notes of that speech? A.—It was, Sir. I won't say it was written out exactly as it was delivered.

Q.—What was the change, Sir, if any? A.—I don't know that there were any changes, but frequently in writing we exercise a little judgment. We don't always write out a speech just as it is delivered.

Q.—Is that a substantially true version of what the President said? A.—It is.

TESTIMONY OF FRANCIS H. SMITH.

Francis H. Smith sworn and examined by Mr. Butler:

Q.—Mr. Smith, are you the Official Reporter of the House? A.—I am, Sir.

Q.—How long have you been so engaged? A.—In the position I now hold, since the 5th of January, 1865.

Q.—How long have you been in the business of reporting? A.—Something over eighteen years.

Q.—Were you employed, and if so, by whom, to make a report of the President's speech in August, 1866? A.—I was employed at the instance of the Agent of the Associated Press; one of the agents.

Q.—Who aided in that report? A.—Mr. James O. Clephane and Mr. James B. Sheridan.

Q.—Did you make such a report? A.—I did.

Q.—Have you got your notes? A.—I have.

Q.—Here? A.—Yes, Sir.

Produce them. (Witness produced notes.)

Q.—After you had made your shorthand report, what did you do then? A.—In company with Mr. Clephane and Mr. Sheridan, I retired to one of the offices in the Executive Mansion and wrote out a portion of my notes.

Q.—What did the others do? A.—Others wrote out other portions of the same speech.

Q.—What was done with the portion that you wrote? A.—It was delivered to Col. Moore, private secretary of the President, sheet by sheet, as written by me for revision.

Q.—How came you to deliver it to Col. Moore? A.—I did it at his request.

Q.—What did he do with it? A.—Read it over and made certain alterations.

Q.—Was the President present when this was being done? A.—He was not.

Q.—Had Col. Moore taken any memoranda of the speech to your knowledge? A.—I am not aware whether he had or not.

Q.—Did Col. Moore show you any means by which he knew what the President meant to say so that he could correct his speech? He did not. He stated to me prior to the delivery of the speech that he desired permission to revise the manuscript simply to correct the phraseology, not to make any change in any substantial matter.

Q.—Will you look and see if you can find any portion of your manuscript, as you wrote it there? A.—(After examining,) I recognize some portion of it, Sir.

Q.—Separate it as well as you can.

Witness disengaged a portion of the manuscript.

Q.—Have you now got the portions occurring in two different parts of the speech which you wrote out? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Are there any corrections in that manuscript? A.—There are, Sir, quite a number.

Q.—In whose handwriting, if you know? A.—In the handwriting of Col. Moore, so far as I see.

Q.—Have you written out from your notes since the speech? A.—I have.

Q.—Is that it as it is written out? (showing manuscript to witness.) A.—It is.

Q.—Is that a correct transcript of your notes? A.—It is, with two unimportant corrections.

Q.—Do you remember what they are? A.—In the sentence "I could embrace more by means of silence, by letting silence speak what I should and what I ought to say;" it should have been "letting silence speak," and the words "and you infer" had been omitted, and there was the word "overruling" omitted between the words "under Providence."

CROSS-EXAMINED.

Cross-examined by Mr. Evarts.

Q.—This last paper which has been shown you, is it a transcript of the whole speech—or the entire speech? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—From your notes exclusively? A.—From my notes exclusively.

Q. Have you any doubt that the transcript which you made at the Executive mansion was from your notes—was correctly made? A.—I have no doubt the transcript made from my notes at the Executive mansion was substantially correctly made. I remember that having learned that the manuscript was to be revised, I took the liberty of making certain revisions myself in the language, correcting ungramatical expressions, [laughter,] changing the order of words in certain cases, and corrections of that sort.

Q.—These are liberties then you took in writing out your own notes? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you ever made any examination to see what changes you have made? A.—I have not, and can not point them out.

Q.—Well you have made a more recent transcript from your notes; did you allow yourself the same liberty now? A.—I did not.

Q.—That then you consider a true transcript of your notes? A.—It is, Sir.

Q.—Do you report by the same system of "sound phonography" as it is called? A.—I hardly know, Sir, what system I do report with. I studied shorthand when I was a boy going to school—the system of phonography as then published by Andrews and Boyle. I have included some changes of my own since then and made various changes.

Q.—Can you phonographic reporters write out from one another's report? A.—I don't think any one could write out my notes, Sir, except myself.

Q.—Could you write out anybody else's? A.—Probably not unless written with a very great degree of accuracy and care.

MR. CLEPHANE RECALLED.

James O. Clephane recalled and examined by Mr. Butler—manuscript shown.

Q.—You have already told us that you took the speech and wrote it out; tell us whether that is the manuscript of your writing out. A.—It is, Sir.

Q.—Has it any corrections? A.—Yes, in the first line.

Q.—Who made those? A.—I presume they were made by Col. Moore. He took the manuscript as I wrote out.

Q.—Was the manuscript as you wrote it, a correct copy of the speech as made? A.—I can't say that; I adhered as perfectly to the notes in the report as I did in that of the *Chronicle*.

Q.—Was it substantially accurate? A.—It was, Sir.

Q.—Did you in any case change the sense? A.—Not at all, Sir; only the form of expression.

Q.—The form of expression—why, Sir? A.—Oftentimes when it obscured the meaning to make it readable.

CROSS-EXAMINED.

Cross-examined by Mr. Evarts—What rules of change did you prescribe to yourself in the deviations you made from your stenographic note? A.—As I said, Sir, I made changes in the form of expression.

Q.—When the meaning did not present itself to you as it should you made it clear. A.—I will say, Sir, that Mr. Johnson is in the habit of speaking—

Mr. Evarts, interrupting—Well, Sir, was it that when the meaning did not present itself to you as it should you made it clear? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What other rule of change did you allow yourself? A.—No other, Sir.

Q.—No grammatical improvement? A.—Yes, Sir, I may have; very often the singular verb was used where the plural ought to have been.

Q.—You corrected, then, the grammar? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Can you suggest any other rule that you followed. A.—I can not, Sir.

TESTIMONY OF COL. MOORE.

William G. Moore sworn and examined by Mr. Butler:

Q.—What is your rank, Sir? A.—I am Paymaster in the army, sir, with the rank of Colonel.

Q.—When were you appointed, Sir? A.—On the 14th day of November, 1866.

Q.—Did you ever pay anybody? [Laughter.] A.—No, Sir; not with Government funds, Sir. [Laughter.]

Q.—What has been your duty? A.—I have been on duty at the Executive Mansion.

Q.—What kind of duty? A.—I have been in the capacity of Secretary to the President.

Q.—Were you so acting before you were appointed? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How long had you acted as Secretary before you were appointed? A.—I was directed to attend the President in the month of November, 1865.

Q.—Had you been in the army prior to that time? A.—I had been a Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Q.—In the War Department. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you hear the President's speech of the 18th of August, 1866? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—Did you take any notes of it? A.—I did not, Sir.

Q.—Look at the manuscript which lies there before you and see whether you corrected it. I don't care whether you examined it all, did you correct any portion of it? A.—Yes Sir.

Q.—Where were the corrections made? A.—In an apartment of the Executive Mansion.

Q.—Who were in the apartment when you made the corrections? A.—Francis H. Smith, James B. Sheridan, and James O. Clephane, and, I think, Mr. Holland, of the Associated Press.

Q.—Had you any memorandum from the President by which to correct it? A.—None, Sir.

Q.—Do you claim to have the power of remembering, after hearing a speech, what a man says? A.—I do not, Sir.

Q.—Didn't you know that the President on that occasion, had been exercising his great constitutional right of freedom of speech?

Mr. Curtis—That puts a question of law to the witness. [Laughter.]

Q.—Didn't you so understand it, Sir? A.—I so understood it, Sir.

Mr. Stanbery—We are to understand, then, that it is constitutional to exercise the freedom of speech?

Mr. Butler—That it is constitutional to exercise it in this way. It may be constitutional, I think, but not decent.

Q.—How dare you correct the President's great constitutional right of freedom of speech without any memoranda to do it by? [Laughter.] A.—The authority I assume.

Q.—How came you to assume the authority to correct this great constitutional right? A.—It is a difficult question to answer.

Q.—Why should you assume the authority to correct his speech? A.—My object was, as the speech was extemporaneous, simply to correct the language and not to change the substance.

Q.—Did you change the substance in any way? A.—Not that I'm aware of.

Q.—Are there not pages there where your corrections comprise the most of it? A.—I am not aware, Sir, that there is. From a hasty examination I have made, I think it possible there may be a single exception where my writing predominates. There are pages where there are erasures, but whether or not I erased them I don't know.

Q.—Do you know whether anybody else did so? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you do that revision by direction of the President? A.—I did not, Sir, so far as I recollect.

Q.—He did not direct you? No, Sir.

Q.—Did you say to Mr. Smith, then and there, that you did it by direction of the President? A.—Not that I remember, Sir.

Q.—You mean to say that you made those alterations and corrections, upon this very solemn occasion, of this speech without any authority whatever? A.—That's my impression.

Q.—After you made the revision did you show it to the President? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever tell him that you had taken that liberty with his constitutional right? [Laughter.] A.—I can't recollect that I did.

Q.—As you corrected the paper what did you do with the manuscript? A.—The manuscript as it was revised was handed to the Agent of the Associated Press, who sent it to the office that it might be published in the afternoon papers.

Q.—Was it published in the afternoon papers. A.—I have no doubt of it.

Q.—Was that speech purporting to come from the President published in the Associated Press dispatches? A.—I don't know, Sir; it reached the Associated Press office.

Q.—Was the same speech published in the *Intelligencer*? A.—The speech was published in the *Intelligencer*.

Q.—Is that paper taken at the Executive Mansion? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was it at that time? A.—It was at that time.

Q.—And seen by the President? A.—I presume it was, Sir.

Q.—Did he ever chide you, or say you had done wrong, or misrepresented him in this speech at all? A.—He did not, Sir; never down to this day; he has never done so, Sir.

Q.—Has he ever said there was anything wrong about it? A.—I have never heard him say so.

Cross-examination was waived.

Mr. Butler—Now, I propose, with your Honor's leave, and that of the Senate, to read the speech as corrected by Col. Moore. Unless that is objected to, I propose to put in evidence the report of Mr. Smith, the Associated Press report, and the report of the *Chronicle*. You are aware, Sir, that the President complains in his answer that we do not give the whole speech. We have now brought all the versions that we can conveniently give of the whole speech. If not objected to, we will put them all in; otherwise I will only put in extracts.

Mr. Evarts—Which do you now offer?

Mr. Butler—All. I guess we will get through with the whole of it.

Mr. Evarts—You have proved by a number of witnesses the version which passed under Col. Moore's eye.

Mr. Butler, interrupting—I think I must ask that the objection must be made in writing.

Mr. Evarts—Before it is made?

Mr. Butler—No, Sir, as it is made.

Mr. Evarts, continuing—And the speech, as it is proved in Mr. Smith's copy and Mr. Sheridan's copy, we regard as in the shape of evidence; the accuracy of the report to be judged of as being competent evidence on the subject. The speech in the *Chronicle* we do not understand to be supported by any such evidence. We shall object to that as not being authentically proved. The speech in the *Intelligencer* seems to have been overlooked by the Honorable Manager, as it is not produced. The *Chronicle's* speech we consider as not being proved by authentic evidence submitted to the Court. The stenographic reports of the former, with proper proof to support them, and which is competent, may be considered accurate, their accuracy to be subject of remark, of course; and, without desiring here to anticipate the discussion as to whether any of the evidence that is offered here with reference to the eleventh article, is admissible, and, saving that for the purpose of discussion in the body of the case, we will make no other.

Objection to the reading of the speeches.

Mr. Butler—Do you want the whole of them read?

Mr. Evarts—Whichever version you wish.

Mr. Butler—We will put all of them in evidence. We will read one.

A RECESS.

Mr. Tipton moved to take a recess of fifteen minutes.

Mr. Trumbull suggested that the motion be modified to an adjournment until 3 o'clock, so as to take up the order in regard to the ticket system. He made a motion accordingly, which was lost.

The question was put on taking the recess, which was agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT PROPOSED.

After recess Senator Grimes moved, that when the Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment adjourn to-day, it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

Senator Drake called for the yeas and nays.

The vote was taken, and resulted, yeas 19, nays 28, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Corbett, Davis, Dixon, Fessenden, Fowler, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, McCreery, Norton, Patterson of Tennessee, Ramsey, Saulsbury, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers, Wilson—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Cragin, Drake, Edmunds, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Howard, Howe, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Nye, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Pomeroy, Ross, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Willey, Williams—28.

Mr. Butler proceeded to read the manuscript of the President's speech of the 18th of August, 1866, as reported by Mr. Smith, and without the corrections made in the report by Col. Moore.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTER.

Senator Anthony proposed to call up the order which he had previously offered in Legislative session, in reference to the admission of a reporter for the Associated Press on the floor of the Senate.

The Chief Justice ruled that it was not in order, as Senator Conkling had offered it originally.

Mr. Anthony—Then I move that the presiding officer be authorized to assign a place on the floor of the Senate to the reporter of the Associated Press?

Mr. Conkling—One single reporter?

The Chief Justice ruled that the proposition was not in order.

Mr. Evarts asked Mr. Butler what copies or versions of the President's speech he considered in evidence.

THE SPEECHES IN EVIDENCE.

Mr. Butler said he considered two copies in evidence—the one made by Mr. Smith and the one which had been corrected by the President's private Secretary.

Mr. Evarts—And no other?

Mr. Butler—I do not offer the *Chronicle*, not because it is not evidence, but I have the same things in Mr. Smith's report.

Mr. Evarts—Then it is those two reports you offer?

Mr. Butler—Yes, and they will be both printed as part of the evidence.

THE CLEVELAND SPEECH.

William N. Henderson sworn, and examined by Mr. Butler.

Q.—What is your business? A.—I am a journalist by occupation.

Q.—Where is your home? A.—In Cleveland, Ohio.

Q.—What paper are you in charge of or do you edit? A.—The Cleveland *Leader*.

Q.—Where were you about the 3d or 4th of September, 1866? A.—In Cleveland.

Q.—What was your business then? A.—was then one of the editors of the *Leader*.

Q.—Did you hear a speech made by President Johnson from the balcony of the hotel there? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you report it? A.—I did, with the assistance of another person.

Q.—Who is he? A.—His name is Johnson.

Q.—Was your report published in the paper the next day? A.—It was.

Q.—Have you a copy of it? A.—I have. [Witness produced it.]

Q.—Have you your original notes? A.—I have not.

Q.—Where are they? A.—I cannot tell; they are probably destroyed.

Q.—What can you say as to the accuracy of your report? A.—Except portions, a part was verbatim, and a part substantial.

Q.—Does the report distinguish the facts which are not verbatim from the facts which are? A.—It does.

Q.—State whether anything that Mr. Johnson said is left out.

Mr. Evarts—Which Johnson, the President or the reporter Johnson?

Mr. Butler—I mean Andrew last aforesaid. [Laughter.]

Witness—The report leaves out some portions of Mr. Johnson's speech and states that in a synoptical form.

Q.—Was anything of it in then which was not said? A.—There are words used which he did not use in stating the substance of what was said. There is nothing substantially stated which was not said.

Q.—When was that report prepared? A.—It was prepared on the evening of the delivery of the speech.

Q.—Did you see it after it was printed? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you ever examine it? A.—I did.

Q.—What can you say as to the accuracy of the report whenever the words purported to be given? A.—To the best of my recollection it was accurate.

Q.—How far is it accurate where the substance purports to be given? A.—It gives in substance the sense without the words.

Q.—Taking the synoptical part of the verbatim part of the report, does the whole together give the substance of what he said on that occasion? A.—It does.

Q.—By way of illustration take this part: "Haven't you got the Court? Haven't you got the Attorney-General? Who is your Chief Justice?" Is that the synoptical part or that a verbatim report? A.—It is a part of the verbatim report.

CROSS-EXAMINED.

Cross-examined by Mr. Evarts.

Q.—This newspaper which you edit and for which you report—was it of the politics of the President or of opposite opinion in politics? A.—It was Republican in politics.

Q.—Opposite to the views of the President as you understand them? A.—Yes.

Q.—At what time was this speech made? A.—On the 3d of September about 9 o'clock in the evening.

Q.—When did it conclude? A.—I think about a quarter before 10 o'clock.

Q.—Was there a large crowd there? A.—There was.

Q.—Consisting of the people of Cleveland? A.—Of the people of Cleveland and the surrounding towns.

Q.—The balcony from which the President spoke was also crowded? A.—It was.

Q.—Where were you? A.—I was on the balcony.

Q.—Were you in sight of the President? A.—Yes.

Q.—And what conveniences or arrangements had you for taking notes? A.—I took them on my knee.

Q.—Where did you get a light from? A.—From the gas above.

Q.—At what time did you begin that evening to write out your notes? A.—About 11 o'clock.

Q.—When did you finish? A.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock.

Q.—When did the paper go to press? A.—Between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning.

Q.—Did you write the synoptical report from your notes or from recollection of the drift of the speech? A.—From my notes.

Q.—You added nothing, you think, to the notes? A.—Nothing.

Q.—But you did not produce all that was in the notes? I did not. I endeavored to copy the substance of what the President said.

Q.—You meant the meaning, do you not? That was the drift of it? A.—Yes.

Q.—What you mean exactly is, that you meant to give the drift of the whole when you didn't report *verbatim*? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you not leave out any of the drift? A.—Not to my recollection.

Q.—Have you ever looked to see? A.—I have not compared the speech with my full report of it.

Q.—Or with your own notes? A.—I did subsequently compare the speech with my notes.

Q.—This "drift" part? A.—I mean to say that I compared the report with my notes.

Q.—The part that is synoptical—did you compare that with your notes? A.—Yes.

Q.—When? A.—The next day.

Q.—When did your notes disappear? A.—In the course of two weeks; they were not preserved at all.

Q.—Are you sure that you composed the report of your notes the following day? A.—I am.

Q.—Did you destroy your notes intentionally? A.—I did not.

Q.—Then, where are they? A.—I cannot tell.

Q.—Now, in reference to the part of the speech which you say you reported *verbatim*, did you at any time after writing them out that night compare the transcript with the notes? A.—I did.

Q.—For the purpose of seeing that it was accurate? A.—Yes.

Q.—When was that? A.—Next day.

Q.—With what assistance? A.—Without any assistance to the best of my memory.

Q.—Did you find any change? A.—There were some typographical errors in the reading of the proofs; there were no material errors.

Q.—Were there no errors in the transcript from your notes? A.—I did not compare the transcript with my notes; I compared it as printed.

Q.—With what? A.—With my notes.

Q.—That was not my question. But you did compare the speech, as printed, with your notes, and not with the transcript? A.—Yes, with my notes, not with the transcript.

Q.—Did you find that there were any errors in the printed report, as compared with your original notes? A.—There were some typographical errors.

Q.—And no others? A.—Not that I remember.

Q.—Are you prepared to say that you compared the printed paper next morning with your phonographic notes and that the report was absolutely correct? A.—They were not phonographic notes.

Q.—What were they? A.—Common writing.

Q.—Written out in long hand? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now do you mean to say that you can write out in long hand, word for word, a speech as it comes from the mouth of a speaker? A.—In this instance I did write out portions of the speech.

Q.—Then you did not even have notes that were worth making except of a part of the speech? A.—That is all.

Q.—And you made the synopsis of the drift as it went along? A.—Yes.

Q.—How did you select the parts where you should report accurately and the parts where you should give the drift? A.—Whenever it was possible to report correctly and fully I did so, and when I was unable to keep up I gave the substance; there were times during the speech, owing to the slowness with which the speaker spoke, a reporter writing in long hand was able to keep up with the remarks of the President.

Q.—Then this report was not made by the aid of stenography or short hand? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you abbreviate or write out the words in full when you did write? A.—I abbreviated in many instances.

Q.—Did you recollect them? A.—I did.

Q.—Can you give an instance of one of your abbreviations? A.—I cannot.

Q.—Without any printed paper before you, how much of the President's speech as made at Cleveland on the 3d September can you repeat? A.—None of it, none of it, none whatever; *verbatim*, none.

Q.—Do you think you could give the drift of some of it? A.—I think I might.

Q.—As you understand and recollect it? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you mean to be understood that you wrote down one single sentence of the President's speech, word for word, as it came from his mouth? A.—Yes.

Q.—Point out anywhere any such sentence. A.—The sentence that was read by the Manager was written out word for word.

Q.—Do you mean to say that any ten consecutive lines of your report, printed in your newspaper, you wrote down in long-hand, word for word, as they came from the President's mouth. A.—I cannot tell how much of it I wrote down at this distance of time. I have the impression, however, that there was as much of it as that.

Q.—Can you say anything more than that you intended to report as nearly as you could, and as well, under the circumstances, without the aid of short-hand faculty, what the President said? A.—I can say, in addition to that part, there are parts of the speech which are reported as he said it.

Q.—Do you say so from your present memory? A.—From my memory of the method with which the notes were taken.

Q.—What parts can you so state to be *verbatim*? A.—I cannot swear that they are his absolute words in all cases. I will swear that it is an accurate report.

Q.—What do you mean by accurate? A.—I mean that it is accurate, but not absolute; I mean to say that it is a report which gives the general form of each sentence as it was uttered, perhaps varying in one or two words.

Q.—You mean to say you intended to report as well as you could without the aid of short-hand facilities? A.—I say in addition that there are portions which are reported *verbatim*.

Q.—Now, I want you to tell me whether that which purports to be *verbatim* is, to your memory and knowledge, accurately reported. A.—It is accurately reported. I cannot say it is absolutely accurate.

Q.—The whole of it? A.—Yes.

Q.—In reference to the part of the speech which you did not profess to report *verbatim*, what assurance have you that you did not omit part of the speech? A.—I endeavored to report the substance and meaning of the speech; I cannot say that I did give it all.

Q.—What assurance have you that some portion

(*Continued on Eighth Page.*)

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE TAX LEVIES.

Conduct of the Assembly Committee—Holding Back the Levies—Enormous Burdens Imposed on the People.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK,
No. 813 Broadway, April 2, 1868.

Hon. Richard Crowley, Chairman of the Committee on Municipal Affairs of the Senate of the State of New-York:

DEAR SIR: The Citizens' Association begs leave to direct your attention to the subject of the tax levies of the City and County of New-York for the current year.

These tax levies were duly prepared by the Comptroller of this City, submitted to the Common Council and the Board of Supervisors and sent to the Legislature. They were incorporated in two separate acts—one authorizing certain moneys to be raised for the use of the county authorities, and one authorizing certain sums to be levied for City purposes.

The Legislature, at its session of last year, enacted that the City Levy act should be prepared and submitted to the Legislature in January of this year. In pursuance of this enactment the Comptroller did, in January last, present the acts to the Assembly. By the Assembly they were immediately referred to its usual Committee on Cities. The Committee consist of the following seven Assemblymen, viz: Messrs. Alexander Frear, Michael C. Murphy and Christopher Johnson, of New-York City; Mr. William C. Jones and Mr. Jacob Worth, of Kings County; Mr. George J. Balmer, of Erie County, and Mr. William Bristol, of Wyoming.

This Assembly Committee have kept those tax levy acts in their possession ever since January last, and have never reported them for action of the Assembly, although they know that after they have been reported, debated upon, and passed by that House, they have to be sent to the Senate, referred to your committe, examined by you, reported to the Senate, debated and passed, and then transmitted to the Governor, who is, or ought to be, allowed ten days time to approve or reject them; and that in the event of such rejection, the acts would have to be again sent to the Assembly and to the Senate; and all this, too, within the few days that yet remain of the Legislative session.

In previous years the custom has unhappily prevailed of reserving these tax levy acts until the last days of the session, when the members of the Legislature were anxious to end their labors and return to their homes, and had neither time nor inclination to examine the acts with care.

Last year the City Tax Levy was sent from the Assembly to the Senate five days before the session closed.

The Senate Committee had but two days to examine it, and but about two hours altogether in these two days. Many of the Assembly provisions were disagreed with. The pressure of business was so great that the bill could not be acted on until the last night of the session; it was sent back to the Assembly as amended. The Assembly rejected the amendments. It was referred to a conference committee. This latter committee reported on it about half an hour before the Legislature adjourned.

The hour was so late that the bill was not read in either House, but was passed on the faith of the Conference Committee's report, and became a law, with the majority of both Houses ignorant of its contents.

With the County Tax Levy the matter was even worse. It was sent to the Senate from the Assembly for the first time the very day of final adjournment. It came loaded with extraneous matters, that could not be read, as the time was so short. It was hurried through both Houses at five minutes before midnight of the last night of the session, without being read. But this was not the worst phase of this hasty legislation. In order to prevent fraud and mistake, there is a standing rule of the Legislature that no bill shall be passed until it has been fully and clearly engrossed or written out, so that no additions or alterations can be made.

This salutary rule had to be transgressed in the case of last year's tax levies. They were passed in the very shape in which they were reported, viz.: Cut up into strips of writing paper, with alterations and interlineations in lead-pencil, pieces of paper pinned on and watered on here and there; the whole an almost undecipherable mass. The Legislature adjourned *sine die.* For the next two days clerks were busy writing out a fair copy of the bills. What they were unable to decipher was kindly explained to them by amiable persons who had remained at the Capital for the purpose. After the bills were engrossed it was found that whole sentences had been inserted that had never been passed. Trouble arose. The matter was left to the Speaker of the House, the President of the Senate and others, *who had to decide from memory what had been enacted and what had not.* Thus the City and County levies of the year 1867 were passed into laws. Under these laws the citizens of this portion of the State were duly taxed.

It is not too much to say that such a proceeding is outrageous. No more important laws are ever submitted to the Legislature than the New-York tax levies.

These levies take from the pockets of the people of this city over $22,000,000 each year. They regulate every man's expenses for the current year. They raise or lower the rent of the poor. They increase or diminish the income of the rich. They turn the wheels of government, and fix the boundaries of authority. They affect one-third of the population of the whole State, and one half the property of the whole State. They should be examined, weighed and debated for weeks before final action is taken on them. The Senate is as responsible for them as the the Assembly. Yet the Assembly still holds them back from the Senate. The people of the City have the right to know what the Assembly Committee are doing with these levies and to have their report on them.

But the Assembly Committee obstinately disregard the rights of the people and the rights of the Senate. The following seven persons who compose that Committee are taking the very measures which last year worked such an outrage: Alexander Frear, Michael C. Murphy, Christopher C. Johnson, of New-York; William C. Jones and Jacob Worth, of Kings County; George J. Balmer, of Erie County; William Bristol, of Wyoming.

These persons are holding back the New-York City and County tax levies, well knowing that their proceeding will make a full examination of the bills an impossibility.

They have reported scores of other bills, but they hold these back.

Another view will present a serious result of this singular conduct on the part of the Assembly Committee. The monies which are to be raised in pursuance of these retarded tax levy bills are for the use of this City and county for this current year, 1868. One-quarter of the year has already passed away. The work of the local government has to go on. To carry it on *money has to be borrowed, in anticipation of the levies.*

This money is now being borrowed. It costs the City and county seven per cent. per annum. The amount borrowed is about $6,000,000. Every day that the Assembly Committee retains those tax levy bills is an expense to the people of this City, at the rate of seven per cent. a year on the loans thus made.

The total is enormous. *It would pay the City of New-York to support, unaided, the entire cost of a whole session of the Legislature if these tax levy bills were passed in January of each year, instead of being kept back as they have been, and will be now to the end of April.*

There is another view of the subject that demands consideration. These Tax Levy acts for the City and County of New-York are wholly different from every other act introduced into the Legislature. For other acts may or may not be passed at the option of the members, *but these tax levies must be passed for they support our whole municipal fabric.* More, they support nearly half the institutions of the whole State. The Legislature cannot reject those levy acts nor adjourn without passing them. In such a case the State and the City equally stand still.

The Legislature is bound by an implied contract with the people to pass those acts.

It has reserved the right to lay taxes in our City for the general purposes, and this right is inseparable from the *duty* of doing so.

The City and County Governments were created by the State, and the State is bound to support them. This duty is shared equally between the Senate and Assembly. The body of which you are a member is as much bound to see to this matter as is the Assembly in which the bills were introduced.

Ordinarily the Assembly has exclusive power over the bills introduced into its own body, and the Senate has no power to interfere. But in the case of these tax levies, the Senate has the power, resulting from its manifest duty, to interfere and call upon the Assembly to act. It is not too much to say that this duty, on the part of both Houses, is more than a moral one. It is a legal duty.

The association therefore earnestly asks you, as the Chairman of the Senate Committee which is to examine and report on both those levies, to press the resolution calling upon the Assembly to take up the City and County Tax Levy acts, and transmit them to the Senate.

The law that passed the Legislature last year calling for the tax levy so early as January, meant nothing if it did not mean that the abuses of previous years should not be repeated. It was formerly the practice of the City and county authorities to send the levies to the Legislature as late as March.

It was intended that this custom should cease. To that end the law was framed. The Assembly Committee are daily violating the spirit, intention and object of that law. The Senate should exercise its right to vindicate the authority of the State and to protect the people and their property.

The Citizen's Association has made a very careful analysis of the City and county tax levies as prepared by the Comptroller of the City, and is anxious to be heard by counsel in extenso when these levies shall come before your committee for consideration.

Very respectfully yours,
PETER COOPER, Chairman.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Incomes Over $10,000 in the Third Collection District, Brooklyn.

From the official lists in the office of the Internal Revenue Assessor of the Third District, Brooklyn, we compile the following list of incomes of $10,000 and over:

Coe Adams, $10,270; J. C. Atwater, S. Aymar, $11,992; Atlantic National Bank, $307,500; J. C. Barnes, $16,965; Archibald Baxter, $152,873; Henry Ward Beecher, $38,248; A. W. Benom, $48,062; Mr. Benom, $36,986; G. A. Bell, $32,768; Henry C. Bowen, $12,611; Edwin Brickley, $28,542; A. B. Baylis, $15,380; J. M. Benham, $16,200; L. Bierwirth, $12,823; G. Bradshaw, $11,709; T. Brooks, $22,666; R. S. Bussing, $20,071; D. D. Badger, $20,222; Francisco Bianchi, $11,393; A. C. Barnes, $13,859; B. Blockeman, $23,807; Warren Beebe, $12,920; James A. Bradley, $16,500; Daniel Buher, $10,595; James G. Beares, $14,668; Samuel Booth, $10,344; James Bulger, $16,390; J. Campbell, $41,754; G. B. Carhart, $14,406; S. W. Carey, $10,373; O. Carpenter, $10,550; S. B. Chittenden, $72,212; P. C. Cornell, $51,894; W. P. Clyde, $15,320; Pitt Cooke, $11,249; Maria Cary, $36,429; C. H. Christmas, $10,228; Aaron Claflin, $11,160; Henry Collins, $10,720; Henry M. Curtis, $16,811; Central Bank, $200,000; City Bank, $300,000; H. Conkling, $19,806; Jacob Cole, $10,021; S. B. Conklin, $20,011; Nathaniel Cheeney, $11,451; Mr. Cochen, $20,299; M. Cowperthwaite, $15,728; Zina Case, $19,275; Chas. Crehan, $13,902; C. B. Cauldwell, $27,846; Samuel Daniels, $10,336; Andrew H. Dewitt, $33,638; Chas. Dennis, $22,484; Edward Dodge, $65,819; John W. Dunnell, $23,639; Wm. C. Dunter, $26,605; Wm. Dick, $13,046; J. W. Frothingham, $26,575; Aaron D. Farmer, $19,442; Chas. G. Foster, $15,427; D. B. Fayeweather, $26,500; Chas. H. Fellows, $10,461; W. D. Goodwin, $32,948; D. A. Griggs, $10,214; R. H. Greene, $13,422; J. M. Greenwood, $10,009; Thomas Greene, $10,626; W. W. Goodrich, $15,213; James Greene, $10,447; Joseph W. Gray, $39,671; Joshua W. Gray, $17,905; E. Graves, (executor,) $13,592; James Howe, $18,337; A. F. Harrien, $17,161; Hernman, $17,652; J. A. Hewlett, $18,279; A. B. Hull, $15,963; Hulbert Milan, $20,159; Thomas Hunt, $12,090; Wm. Hunter, Jr., $11,130; S. Hutchinson, $47,500; Wm. Hagen, $10,332; John D. Hewlett, $10,068; Patrick F. Kenny, $17,796; Wm. H. Hallock, $22,771; W. Hodsten, $11,447; D. H. Houghtaling, $10,642; Oscar F. Hawley, $15,956; J. W. Harper, $41,165; W. T. Hatch, $40,137; Isaac Hyde, Jr., $11,832; B. H. Howell, $56,002; Thomas Howell, $22,018; N. E. James, (estimate of,) $25,161; D. H. James, $20,794; J. S. Johnston, $10,334; C. H. Jewett, $12,670; L. A. Jacobus, $10,546; R. Kersey, $21,911; G. D. Kent, $20,758; E. F. Knowlton, $12,622; Herman Koop, $15,521; Charles H. Kimball, $23,490; B. F. Judson, $10,704; Joseph F. Knapp, $25,844; W. B. Leonard, $17,470; Abiel A. Low, $111,134; J. O. Low, $34,534; E. H. R. Lyman, $35,032; A. J. Lightbrown, $22,118; R. H. Lowry, $11,782; Henry G. Lapham, $37,735; J. Lawrence, $15,140; A. Liebenroth, $11,939; George W. Lawrence, $12,773; Henry Lawrence, $16,810; Wm. Lawrence, $11,924; Daniell Morrell, $14,285; C. J. Lowry, $11,165; George Mahon, $16,180; H. Maires, $10,343; J. T. Martin, $18,535; J. W. Mason, $16,852; H. Messenger, $17,283; T. Messenger, $21,757; D. Moffat, $13,631; J. L. Morgan, $21,945; H. Morrison, $15,350; Long Island Bank, $400,000; John W. Masury, $22,984; R. F. Manley, $10,017; Albert Mason, $10,054; E. P. Martin, $13,923; J. Mayer, $11,400; G. N. Olcott, $11,035; J. S. Noyes, $34,411; Olvard Oatman, $26,193; John Morton, $13,895; Dan'l McCabe, $16,786; G. W. McKay, $10,463; John Morrison, $15,632; John B. Norris, $16,210; Clement Parsons, $17,195; H. S. Packer, $17,817; L. Palmer, $11,465; Mrs. J. H. Peet, $11,228; H. E. Pierrepont, $26,225; W. Richmond, $27,975; J. P. Robinson, $30,277; W. C. Spellman, $13,296; Sterling Smith, $12,467; J. C. Smith, $48,410; Louis Sweitzer, $10,264; N. Southwick, $13,122; C. C. Van Blankerstin, $14,486; W. W. Wicks, $29,299; U. Wilkinson, $12,5[illegible]; E. W. Whileteins, $18,615; Geo. W. Parsons, $14,058; Theo. Polhemus, $10,029; Emos Richardson, $48,559; Amos Robbins, $19,550; George C. Robinson, $24,994; J. S. Rockwell, $31,376; T. H. Rodman, $15,276; Reuben Ropes, $18,610; Ripley Ropes, $12,703; E. L. Santord, $46,806; Geo. I. Seney, $35,720; H. Schwretzening, $22,031; Henry Sheldon, $18,181; Ann P. Sheldon, $20,440; Robert Speri, Jr., $13,131; James Sprowley, $13,888; S. B. Stewart, $10,945; John C. Southwick, $53,689; F. E. Taylor, $21,174; J. R., $21,956; M. D. Thomas, $16,743; Joseph Tinney, $19,300; James P. Wallace, $22,003; Chas. C. Warren, $52,275; Hosea Webster, $11,879; John Westfall, $15,263; J. H. Whitehouse, $25,354; Edward Whitehouse, $12,667; A. G. Wood, $10,046; H. Woodruff, $24,147; D. A. Robbins, $12,933; E. A. Robbins, $28,366; A. K. Sloan, $10,465; Abraham Sweet, $11,640; Abraham Wood, $52,398; Saml. Wood, $52,398; S. Seaman, (trustee,) $34,562; Danl. C. Silleck, $14,621; Henry Tasker, $46,313; Jacob Travis, $10,921; L. A. Parsons, $11,275; R. Ressequire, $25,985; H. A. Richardson, $26,802; T. N. Rorker, $13,021; D. Shaws, $11,817; B. Stevens, $26,180; T. M. Speilman, $20,030; M. Snow, $21,085; F. A. Schroder, $24,438; G. Tieman, $11,644; H. W. Wheeler, $20,584; Allen C. Washington, $27,727; James M. Waterbury, $33,034; Jas. Reilly, $11,274; Jas. W. Smith, $26 945; Jas. W. Smith, (executor,) $23,956; Wm. Taylor, $19,164; Danl. C. Robbins, $18,888; Edw'd Rocne, $11,665; Henry Sanger, $42,053; A. E. Sillman, $20,517; Henry K. Sheldon, B. H. Smith, $21,874; Thomas T. Smith, $14,808; J. B. Spelman, $15,686; A. Storms, $15,359; Charles Storms, $15,295; J. J. Studwell, $17,219; Wm. H. Swan, $10,130; Noah T. Sweezy, $12,344; G. A. Thayer, $20,587; Anthony Van Dyke, $11,215; John S. Ward, $63,[illegible]; S. Wintrigham, $17,386; J. B. Snook, $14,407; Henry Waterman, $10,000; Aug. F. Weeks, $10,986; Sur Wintzen, $12,563; S. A. Lee, $12,417.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Interesting Reunion Services in St. St. Paul's M. E. Church.

The members of the New-York and the New-York East Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held their first reunion service yesterday morning in St. Paul's Methodist Church, corner Twenty-second-street and Fourth-avenue. Bishop AMES was expected to preside but was unable to be present. Bishops JANES and CLARK led the services, being assisted by Vice-Presidents Rev. E. E. GRISWOLD, Rev. FRIEND W. SMITH, Rev. JARVIS Z. NICHOLS and Rev. SEYMOUR VAN DUSEN. The edifice was crowded to repletion, even the standing room being fully occupied. A large proportion of the audience were ladies, and more than 500 were clergymen representing various denominations.

An organ voluntary—"How Beautiful upon the Mountains"—inaugurated the exercises of the occasion. Rev. J. B. WAKELEY gave out the hymn, commencing

"And are we yet alive,
And see each other's face?"

which was sung with a zest rarely equaled in congregational singing. Prayers were then offered by Rev. S. LANDON and Rev. P. R. BROWN. Selections from the Scriptures (Psalm c. xxxiii: John, xiv: 1-6: 2 Tim., iv: 1-8,) were read by Rev. CHAS. FLETCHER. The Secretaries of the two Conferences then announced the names of—in the aggregate—118 Methodist preachers, who have died since the year 1848 61 in the New-York Conference, and 57 in the New-York East Conference.

Another hymn was then given out, by Rev. GEO. S. HARE, commencing

"One family, we dwell in Him,
One Church above, beneath."

Bishop JANES followed, with a brief but eloquent address, in which he traced the history of the two Conferences since their separation, which took place in the year 1848. Previous to that time there was only one Conference, which was called the "New-York," but when the division was made, the name "New-York East" was given to the branch organization. In showing the growth of the Conferences during the past twenty years, the speaker said that in 1848 there were but 294 active ministers, and 47,678 members in both bodies, while to-day there are over 500 ministers and 73,000 members—exclusive of missionary and Sunday-school statistics. Feeling allusion was made to the deceased ministers whose names had been read to the meeting. They had done their work well and were then at rest in the better land. The Bishop concluded with an earnest exhortation to all engaged in the cause of Christ to be faithful and zealous in their work.

Bishop CLARK followed with a few appropriate remarks, recounting his experiences since he joined the Conference twenty-five years ago. Of the eighteen members of the class which he then entered, thirteen are yet in the ministry, and the remainder are connected otherwise with the New-York Conference. The New-York East Conference had outstripped its parent greatly in its accomplishments. The former has been in existence only twenty years, and has 8,000 more of a membership than the latter. The Methodist Church has a mighty hold upon the popular heart, and it faithful to her duty, must accomplish a great work.

Another hymn was sung, and afterward Rev. M. RICHARDSON, of the New-York Conference, delivered an address. He said that he had been connected with the Conference for sixty years, and he was glad to see the face of his aged brother, LABAN CLARK, an associate member with him of the New-York Conference many, many years ago.

At the mention of this pleasing reminiscence Rev. Mr. CLARK arose from his chair on the platform behind the speaker, and grasping Mr. RICHARDSON's hand he shook it heartily, while tears of gladness streamed down the face of each and words of kindly greeting passed between them. They had not met during a great many years past, and the feeling exhibited by them affected the congregation deeply, many of them shedding tears, while some indulged in audible sympathetic expressions. Before resuming his seat again Mr. CLARK said that it was over 70 years since he joined the New-York Conference.

Rev. HEMAN BANGS was the next speaker. He said that he joined the Church in the year 1808, when there were only 151,000 members of the Methodist Church in the United States. There were as many Ministers in St. Paul's Church to-day as there were in the United States sixty years ago. He had been a preacher of the Gospel for fifty-three years; a Presiding Elder for twenty-five years, and was stationed in this City for seventeen years, where his labors were very successful. As an instance of this fact he stated that while associated with Rev. Mr. RICHARDSON in the charge of a Church in this City, he received in one year 1,300 additions to the membership, and the following year 800. He had also spent two years in establishing a college for the boys whom he saw before him. [Laughter.] There were but five persons still living who helped to form the New-York Conference, and of these two were present on this occasion. The reverend gentleman gave a number of interesting illustrations of early circuit-preaching life, which concluded his remarks.

Bishop JANES then read a letter from Rev. IRA HARRIS, regretting that he could not be present, owing to severe illness.

After another hymn, which was given out by Rev. A. D. VAIL, had been sung, Rev. DAVID BUCK made a brief address. He was followed by Revs. L. S. WEED, D. CURRY, D. D., and R. S. FOSTER. The last-named speaker said that he had just come 1,000 miles to be present at this great meeting. He displayed considerable emotion when he referred to the very recent decease of his aged mother and youthful daughter, both of whom were very dear to him. He indulged large hopes for the future of Methodism.

The last speaker that was introduced was "Father" BOEHM, the oldest living minister of the Methodist Church. He is 93 years of age, and has preached the Gospel since the year 1798. Although feeble in body, his utterance is firm and distinct to a remarkable degree. He said but a few words, touching principally upon his recollections of the early ministers of the Methodist denomination. He was received by the congregation with loud manifestations of enthusiasm, and was repeatedly interrupted by the fervent responses of his auditors.

Rev. ARCHIBALD C. FOSS offered prayer, after which the long-metre Doxology was sung, and at 1:30 o'clock the assemblage was dismissed with the benediction, which was pronounced by Rev. LABAN CLARK.

Both Conferences will assemble at 9 o'clock this morning for the transaction of business. The New-York East Conference will adjourn at an early hour, in order to allow its members to return to Connecticut to take part in the State election, which will be held on Monday next.

Pickpockets on the Fourth-avenue Cars.

On the 1st inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH ZELLER, of Albany, came down on the cars of the Harlem Railroad. At Twenty-seventh-street she took a Fourth-avenue car, and asked the conductor to allow her to get off at the corner of Broome-street and the Bowery. When the car arrived at that point the conductor notified her, and upon her attempting to get off she found the rear platform blocked by two foppishly-dressed men. The lady had with her a son aged about ten years, a carpet-bag and a package. The two men refused to make room for her at first. They pressed up against her and pretended they were trying to get off. The conductor said, "Wait, Madam, allow the gentlemen to get off first." This caused a delay of a minute or two, and when Mrs. ZELLER was upon the sidewalk she found her pocket-book, containing many valuable papers, and over $50 in money, gone. She testifies that her pocket-book was in her pocket at the time she arose to leave the car—it was gone when she landed upon the sidewalk. The conclusion is that the two men above referred to were pickpockets. Mrs. ZELLER, in company with her friends, went immediately to the depot of the Fourth-avenue Company to ascertain if the money and other valuables had been recovered. She pointed out the conductor who was in charge of the car at the time, and he said that the two men referred to were countrymen, just coming to town from the West. He was certain that they were not pickpockets in any sense of that word. On the contrary, Mrs. ZELLER is confident that the conductor (whose number we omit) aided the men to pick her pockets by placing obstructions in the way of her egress from the car.

Upon inquiring at Police headquarters we were informed that upon all the City railroad lines except that of the Fourth-avenue, detectives are allowed to ride free of expense. For instance two men are detailed from each Police precinct through which a City railroad passes. It is a part of the business of these officers to look out for pickpockets on the cars. But on the Fourth-avenue route there is no such arrangement. The Company say they have their own detectives, and they wish no interference from the Police authorities of this City. When we consider the fact that the Fourth-avenue line, more than almost any other, connects with the steam cars for this City, and that the Company convey hither daily hundreds of persons—many of whom are unused to the ways of New-York pickpockets—we marvel much that no provision is made by that well-known line for the protection of passengers. In this particular instance all the satisfaction that could be obtained was that the conductor of car No. — had been recommended to the officers in charge of the Fourth-avenue Road by some of the best men in the City, and under suchcircumstances, unless some positive proof was produced, the Company would regard him as above the suspicion of having aided the thieves in picking the pocket of this poor woman. A few weeks ago one of our reporters was riding on a car of the same line when another lady lost her pocket-book in the same way.

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the managers was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, Thursday, at 3:30 P. M., WM. WHITLOCK, Jr., Esq., Vice-President, in the chair. The decease of Dr. ISAAC WOOD, one of the managers, was announced to the Board, whereupon Rev. W. J. R. TAYLOR, D. D., read the 14th chapter of Job and offered prayer. Three new auxiliaries were recognized; one in each of the States of Wisconsin, Arkansas and Texas.

Grants of books were made amounting to 26,256 volumes, besides others to the value of $2,080. These grants were to the Virginia Bible Society, the South Western Bible Society at New-Orleans, the American Sunday School Union, the American Missionary Association, the Sunday School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Freedmen's Aid Society, the Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and also for distribution in Arizona and in Brazil, S. A., besides grants to auxiliaries and others for distribution in the South. Twenty-eight volumes for the blind were also granted.

A communication was presented from HENRY KNOLLEKE, Esq., Assistant Foreign Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, in reference to an invoice of Russian Testaments sent to Hamburg for Siberia on account of the Society, also acknowledging the receipt of the plates of the Arabic Scriptures.

Rev. HEMAN DYER, D. D., of this City, and Rev. P. H. FOWLER, D. D., of Utica, were elected delegates to represent this Society at the approaching annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society. A committee was appointed to prepare a minute expressing the sentiments of the Board in reference to the decease of ISAAC WOOD, M. D. Rev. N. REASONER was appointed Agent for Nevada and Eastern California.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

MORE TICKET SWINDLING.

JAMES O'CONNELL appeared before the Magistrate, the day before yesterday, and stated that he had recently returned to New-York in the steamer *City of Paris,* in order to make an effort to recover some money kept from him. He further stated that he had been induced to enter the ticket office of PATRICK MCDONALD, at No. 22 Albany-street, on the 5th of June, 1867, where, after some conversation, he gave MCDONALD $1,060 in paper money, $700 of which was to be retained for safe keeping and the balance exchanged for gold coin. He also paid MCDONALD $30 for a steerage passage to Queenstown, on a steamer sailing on the 12th of the same month. Instead of that O'CONNELL was placed on board a German vessel bound for London, which sailed on the 6th of June. Before the steamer left MCDONALD gave him 20 sovereigns and 100 half sovereigns, pretending that they were whole sovereigns and double sovereigns. While on the ocean the victim discovered that he had been swindled out of £98 10 in gold, or $500 in American currency. He alleges that no one had his money but MCDONALD from the time he gave it to him until he received the portion while on the steamer. A warrant was issued for the arrest of MCDONALD, who has had frequent complaint made against him, and he was yesterday apprehended by Officer WILKINSON, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct; being remanded for examination, but subsequently discharged, as the complainant admitted on cross-examination that he did not ascertain the extent of his loss until he reached Ireland, having permitted several persons to count and examine the money previous to the discovery.

ALLEGED HORSE SWINDLE.

WM. SOLIVER, of No. 123 Clinton-street, saw a sale of horses advertised on the 12th ult. to take place at No. 24 Duane-street by JOHN L. VANDERWATER, auctioneer. He called there and asked H. K. BLAUVELT, whom he found there, if the horse *Light* had been sold. BLAUVELT said he had bought in the animal as the bids were not high enough, adding that the owner was a broker who had failed in business. He further represented the horse to be sound in every particular. VANDERWATER told SOLIVER that whatever BLAUVELT said about the horse could be relied on, so the latter agreed to pay $375 for the animal. The money was paid and the horse subsequently was discovered to be unsound. Mr. SOLIVER caused the arrest of both the accused, and they were yesterday remanded for examination.

MRS. WEAVER, THE BOARDING-HOUSE THIEF.

Mrs. ADELAIDE WEAVER, *alias* MARY LEE, *alias* MOORE, *alias* HARRIS, *alias* WHEELER, the notorious boarding-house thief, arrested a few days ago by Detectives IRVING and MOEN, was arraigned yesterday before the magistrate. About thirty complainants appeared in the court-room and caused considerable sensation. Mrs. CATHARINE NEWSCHOFFER, of No. 219 East Thirty-first-street; FANNY HUTTON, of No. 23 Ridge-street; SARAH MITCHELL, of No. 138 West Twenty-fifth-street, and HONORA HALLORAN, of No. 20 Henry-street, all made affidavits against the prisoner, charging her with having stolen various articles of clothing and jewelry during the past few months, she having applied for and obtained rooms and board at each place. The magistrate considered these sufficient, and committed the prisoner for trial without bail. Mrs. WEAVER is a native of New-Jersey, 52 years of age, and a dress-maker. She has served out a term of 2 years and six months in the State Prison, and one of a year in the Penitentiary for stealing. She was formerly an actress in one of the Boston theatres, and informed the magistrate that she first began her criminal career because she was convicted of an offence she never committed.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

SURPRISED BURGLARS.

From the affidavits made in the case it appears that Thursday evening two men applied for lodgings at Paige's Hotel, at the corner of Spring and West streets, and registered as JOHN GREEN and JAS. C. FARLEIGH. Late in the evening suspicion was directed to the room they occupied, and when admittance was demanded, which was for some time denied, those on the outside heard noises as of heavy bodies falling on the tin awning under the window. When access was finally gained the two men were taken into custody, and under the bed a skeleton-key was found, and on the awning and in the street a jimmy, pair of nippers, a screw-driver and a pick. This evidence was deemed conclusive, and the two men were committed in default of $500 bail to answer at the Special Sessions.

FILIAL AFFECTION.

THOMAS FITZGERALD, No. 507 East Sixteenth-street, appeared some days ago to prefer a complaint against his son CORNELIUS, 28 years of age. The old man at that time was terribly mutilated, his thumb being bitten through and his face covered with wounds, all the work he alleged of his son and all done for the purpose of robbing him of a silver watch worth $35. Yesterday the arrest of the son was effected by Officers YOUNG and HEBBERD of the Eighteenth Precinct, and he was committed in default of $5,000 bail, to answer at the General Sessions.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

CHAS. L. STEPHANI, No. 113 Canal-street, made a complaint, alleging that he had been defrauded of $700 by CHARLES KNOPF, who had been arrested by Officer DOWDIGEN, of the Thirteenth Precinct. The prisoner, it was stated, had sold cigars in Boston for the complainant, and had not made any return of sales, notwithstanding that, contrary to his instructions, he had collected the money for the goods he had sold. The prisoner was held to await an examination.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FIRE MARSHAL'S REPORT.—The report of this officer for the month of March shows the following facts: Sixty-nine fires and alarms occurred during the month, of which twelve were extinguished by the members of the Fire Department without giving an alarm. Two arrests were made on charges of arson, viz.: KEEFE S. O'KEEFE, of No. 1,491 Broadway, and JOSEPH LEGARE, clerk for his brother, No. 459 Broome-street. On an examination, the complaint against O'KEEFE was dismissed. LEGARE has been held to bail in $500 to await the action of the Grand Jury. STEPHEN KOVAIS, arrested on a charge of setting fire to a distillery in Forty-eighth-street, has been indicted for arson in the third degree. The fire which destroyed Barnum's Museum is supposed, from the testimony taken on the investigation, to have been caused by some defect in the fire-places behind the cage of living animals on the third floor. There were four incendiary fires during the month, viz.: One junk cellar, one basket-store, one dwelling, and one fur and cap store. The balance of the fires originated from various accidental causes. The losses are $494,738, and the insurances $678,000.

CORONER'S CASES.—An inquest will be held to-day, by Coroner FLYNN, over the body of JAMES H. RAYMOND, aged 40, a resident of Brooklyn, who died suddenly in CONNOR's type foundry, in Centre-street, as is supposed, of disease of the heart....Coroner KEENAN held an inquest at No. 453 West Thirty-fifth-street, over the remains of Mrs. JANE PRATT, aged 63, who died suddenly of heart disease....The same Coroner held an inquest yesterday, on the body of an unknown man, which was found floating in the North River, at the foot of Seventy-second-street. The deceased was seen a day or two ago loitering about the spot, and, as his hat and cane were found on the bank, it is supposed he committed suicide. The remains were removed to the Morgue for identification....An inquest was held by Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday, over the remains of a new-born infant, found in a vault at No. 170 Avenue B. A cord had been tied around the neck in such a manner as to cause strangulation. Dr. WITTENGEL made a *post-mortem* examination, and ascertained that the deceased had been born alive. The jury rendered a verdict of infanticide against some persons unknown.

PRESENTATION TO SUPERVISOR TWEED.—Supervisor TWEED was pleasantly surprised yesterday, being the anniversary of his birth-day, by being made the recipient of a very handsome present in the shape of two superb punch-bowls of solid silver, valued at $4,000. The presentation took place last evening at the rooms of the Blossom Club, No. 720 Broadway, and was made on behalf of several members of the Americus Club. Mr. TWEED, on receiving the handsome present which his friends had prepared for him, responded in a pleasant and humorous speech, and concluded by inviting all present to partake of a collation, to which full justice was done. The bowls bear an appropriate inscription, and are embellished by designs representing the sports and pastimes indulged in by the members of the Americus Club at Greenwich, their headquarters.

BOARD OF AUDIT.—The Board met at the usual hour yesterday. The only case called up was that of Judge MICHAEL CONNOLLY, which was adjourned from Wednesday last. Counsel for the claimant stated in his summing-up argument that he based the case on the legal ground that the City was responsible for the safe condition of the streets. The opposing counsel took the ground that the City was not responsible for the damage sustained by the claimant in the case. The claimant, Judge CONNOLLY, asks that he be awarded $10,000 for damages sustained by being thrown from a wagon while riding along Sixth-avenue near Thirty-ninth-street. The Board adjourned till Monday.

JUNIOR EXHIBITION.—Yesterday morning the Junior Exhibition of the University of the City of New-York, took place in the chapel of the University, the occasion attracting a large number of the friends of education. The exercises were creditable to the young men taking part, and to the Institution to which they are attached. The Webster Prize to the best orator of the day, was secured by Mr. GEORGE BELL, of Greenpoint, Long Island. The ensuing term of study of the University will commence on Monday, the 15th inst., on which day persons desiring to join either of the three lower classes will present themselves for examination.

INDECENT PUBLICATIONS.—Supt. KENNEDY issued an order yesterday to the force under his command, directing them to seize all copies of the *Illustrated Police News* found exposed for sale on news stands in this City and Brooklyn. The reason for this order is that the publication in question is an indecent one, both in point of literary and pictorial contents. News of the issuing of the order having reached the wholesale dealers at an early hour yesterday morning, they refused to sell any copies of the paper to the retail dealers, and sent the entire edition back to the Boston publishers.

NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The six lots at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Forty-fifth-street, have been purchased for the congregation now worshiping in Rutger's College, as a chapel of the Holy Apostles, and work on the proposed building was begun last week. The parish will soon be formally organized as "the Church of the Heavenly Rest," and will continue to be under the Rectorship of Rev. Dr. HOWLAND and Rev. Mr. CONRAD. A part of the new building will be completed early in the Autumn.

RADICAL UNION REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.—The Executive Committee of the Radical Union Republican Committee met at the office of Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER yesterday afternoon. A special committee was appointed to proceed to Washington to look after the interests of the Republican Party in that city. The Committee decided to order a quantity of banners on which to display the names of their candidates. It was announced that the Committee had paid the fare of 100 voters to Connecticut during the week. The Committee then adjourned.

OPEN-AIR SERVICES.—Rev. C. C. GOSS, in accordance, it is said, with permission granted by the authorities of our City, commences his ninth annual series of open-air discourses, in Jackson-square, corner of Thirteenth-street and Eighth-avenue, to-morrow afternoon, at 4 o'clock. No disturbance has ever occurred at any of his open-air meetings.

CHURCH OF HUMANITY.—The first of a course of lectures on the Scientific Religion originally promulgated by AUGUSTE COMTE, is announced for to-morrow, when Mr. HENRY EDGER, one of the apostles designated by COMTE, will lecture at the Music Hall, corner Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street, in the morning at 10:30, and in the evening at 3:30.

SERMON TO YOUNG MEN.—Rev. Dr. CUYLER will deliver the closing sermon of the course planned by the Young Men's Christian Association, to-morrow morning, at Dr. WESTON's Church, on Madison-avenue, corner of Thirty-first-street.

THE ELEVATED RAILROAD.—An experimental trip will be made on this road in a few days. The announcement that it would be made yesterday was premature. The proprietors of the road desire to have everything in perfect working order before making a public exhibition of the same.

MINOR ITEMS.—At 10 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the premises No. 8 Cedar-street, occupied by KORNEMANN & Co., dealers in oils, drugs and foreign groceries, resulting in a damage of $200; insured....WM. H. HUDSON, an escaped convict from the Kings County Penitentiary, was arrested in this City yesterday and taken back. ....Mr. S. A. WHELPLEY, of No. 491 Greenwich-street, left St. John's Church yesterday afternoon, having in his possession a pocket-book containing a $1,000 bill, two $500, and seven $100 bills, besides a note for $1,000, drawn in his favor by A. A. WISWALL. After riding down town in a car and visiting the Park, Mr. WHELPLEY missed his pocket-book, but does not know whether it was lost or had been stolen. He informed the Police of the fact.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE ALLEGED BLACK-MAILING CASE.—REBECCA MOORE, who was arrested by Detective WONDERLY, of the Forty-fourth Precinct, on Wednesday, was brought up before Justice MOOREHOUSE yesterday. A lengthy examination elicited some curious circumstances connected with "personal advertisements" in certain morning newspapers. It was shown that REBECCA had been wife to several distinguished sporting characters before settling down as the partner of Mr. MOORE, whose name she now bears. She was held for trial.

EYE AND EAR HOSPITAL.—The Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital, corner of Washington and Johnson streets, for the gratuitous treatment of diseases of the eye and ear, will be opened on Wednesday, April 15, at 2 o'clock, and will be kept open daily except Sundays. The surgeons are C. R. AGNEW, M. D., E. F. LORING, M. D., ARTHUR MATHEWSON, M. D., and H. G. NEWTON, M. D. This institution will be a great desideratum to the people of Brooklyn.

FIRES IN MARCH.—During the month of March there were 17 fires in the City of Brooklyn, causing a loss of $30,000, with an insurance thereon amounting to $74,000. There were 13 fires in the corresponding month of last year, and the losses were $6,000.

NEW-JERSEY.

A NEW BORGIA.—A young woman named MARGARET RYAN has been arrested in Hudson City, charged with poisoning her lover, a young man named MICHAEL OTIS. He visited the girl a few days ago, when she told him to shut his eyes and open his mouth. He did so, and she put into his mouth a piece of candy, as he supposed, which he swallowed. The day following he was taken sick, and the physician called said he had been poisoned. He then related the circumstance above stated, which was laid before Justice ALDRIDGE. On Thursday night OTIS died, and yesterday MARGARET was arrested and held to await an examination.

NEWARK ITEMS.—A Western burglar has been creating considerable excitement in Newark, but managed to escape to Boston....A young man named OSBORNE, had his arm broken in two places by having it caught in the belting of some machinery while at work....The annual meeting of the Newark Industrial School will be held this afternoon...The strikers on the New-Jersey Railroad have offered to return to their work, but the Company refuse to allow them.

ALLEGED ATROCIOUS ASSAULT.—On the 7th of February last a man named CHARLES FRANKS committed an atrocious assault, as is alleged, on JAS. BLIGH, by striking him on the head with a bar of iron and inflicting serious injuries. The accused effected his escape at the time, but was arrested yesterday. Coroner WARREN ordered him to be committed to the County Jail to await trial.

A QUEER CASE.—Mrs. KIRCHGASNER and Mrs. MESOW, of Hudson City, became involved in a quarrel yesterday, the cause of which was that the latter accused the former, in public, of naughty conduct in general, and of seducing her (Mrs. MESOW's) husband's affections. Mrs. MESOW was subsequently arrested for using slanderous language, and held to bail for trial.

INQUEST.—Coroner WARREN, last evening, held an inquest on the body of the boy ARMER, who was killed at the New-Jersey depot on Thursday evening. The facts were found to be as set forth in the statement published yesterday, and the jury returned a verdict exonerating the employes of the Company from all blame.

FELL FROM A SCAFFOLD.—Yesterday afternoon a man, named PETER KAFFES, while engaged in painting the front of Union Hall, on Newark-avenue, Jersey City, fell from a scaffold to the sidewalk, receiving severe injuries, which will not prove fatal.

SNAKE HILL.—The Committee of the New-Jersey Legislature, Speaker A. O. EVANS and Messrs. ATWATER and STRONG, appointed to select a site for a new State Prison, will visit Snake Hill, Hudson County, to-day, for that purpose.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

HUMAN TRANSPORTATION—WHAT CONSTITUTES A PASSENGER—WHAT A SERVANT—LIABILITY OF A COMPANY FOR INJURIES TO A PARTY WORKING HIS PASSAGE.

Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company vs. Charles H. Daniels, by his next friend.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois. This cause comes here on a certificate of division of opinion.

The plaintiff below, a minor, and who was a suspended hand on the defendant's road, got a pass over a portion of the road, in consideration of his firing the engine for his passage. During the passage there was a fatal accident, occasioned, as alleged, by the negligence of the engineer, in consequence of which the plaintiff was seriously injured. The charge of the Court, in substance as follows, will give a full statement of the facts and law involved. There could be no doubt, even from the statement of the engineer himself, that if he (the engineer) had exercised proper care and diligence the accident would not have occurred. It may be assumed, therefore, that the injury to the plaintiff resulted from the negligence of one of the servants of the Company. The question was as to the relation existing between the plaintiff and defendant at the time of the collision. Was he in the service of the Company within the ordinary meaning of the term, or was he merely a passenger compensating the Company for his passage by firing the engine? There was no doubt as to the liability of the Company to a third person in case the accident had occasioned injury to such, through the negligence of the plaintiff while working his passage, he was in some sense therefore in the service of the Company. Nor was there any doubt as to the non-liability of the Company to servants for the negligence of fellow-servants engaged in the same business. Was Daniels so much a servant of the Company that he could not recover for that negligence of a fellow-servant on the ground that he and the engineer were engaged in the same general business? The Court ruled, for the purposes of the trial, that Daniels was not so much a servant of the Company as to prevent, by the nature of the service, a recovery for the negligence of a fellow-servant.

The Court left it for the jury to say whether the engineer was incompetent from intemperance, or other cause, for the proper discharge of the duty undertaken, and whether also the fact was known to the officers of the Company, or ought to have been known to them. The Court refused to instruct the jury, on the request of the defendant, that "if the jury believe, from the evidence, that the plaintiff, at the time of the injury complained of, was in the employ of the defendant, engaged in firing the engine, and if he received the injury in consequence of the negligence of the engineer on that engine, he cannot recover, if the engineer was also at the same time in the employ of the defendant, unless you believe from the evidence that the engineer was an incompetent servant, and that the Company knew or ought to have known it." To the refusal so to rule, and to certain portions of the charge to the jury, exceptions were taken, and thereon the cause was taken to the Circuit Court on appeal. That Court divided on the following question, on which the cause comes here: "Whether, upon the facts as stated and proved at the trial, the action can be maintained, and whether, consequently, the jury should be instructed that, under the facts proved, the plaintiff cannot recover."

This question is discussed at great length on both sides, and the decision thereon will be an important one to railroads and other common carriers, to the public, and to railroad employes.

B. C. Cook for appellant; Hurd & Booth for appellee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Blatchford.

IN ADMIRALTY—UPON DELIVERY OF CARGO—DAMAGE TO CARGO—VESSEL BOUND TO REFUND MONEY PAID FOR SALVAGE MADE NECESSARY BY BARRATROUS ACTS OF MASTER AND OFFICERS.

William M. Neale et al. vs. The Steamship William Taber.—This is a libel filed by six several parties, owners of cotton in bales, shipped by the steamship *William Taber,* from Galveston, Texas, *via* Key West, in Florida, to New-York, in March, 1867. The cotton was shipped under bills of lading signed by the master of the vessel, and given to the agents of the several owners of the cotton. The claim made by the libel covers two grounds of action. 1. A claim for the non-delivery of cotton covered by the bills of lading, and for damage to cotton covered by the bills of lading, that was delivered. 2. A claim that the vessel should refund to the libellants a sum of money which they were compelled to pay as salvage on the cotton covered by the bills of lading, by the decree of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, sitting in Admiralty, at Key West, in Florida, on the ground that the salvage was made necessary by the wilful and tortuous act of the master of the vessel, or some other person in charge of her, in running her ashore near Key West.

The non-delivery of some of the cotton and the damage to some that was delivered is clearly proved, and the claimants have entirely failed to show that the loss or damage was by a peril of the sea or by any cause for which the vessel is not liable. On the contrary, the evidence is entirely satisfactory to show that the loss and damage was caused by the wilful act of the master or the engineer of the vessel in letting water into her just after she had left Key West on her way to New-York, as a consequence of which she was run ashore. The running of her ashore made the salvage necessary and as against the salvors the owners of the cotton were defenceless in the Salvage Court and were obliged to pay the salvage money. The payment of this money being caused directly by the barratrous act, of some person in charge of the vessel, the vessel is liable to refund it to those who paid it. The carrier created this lien on the cotton, while lawfully charged with its custody. The lien was a valid one as between the owners of the cotton and the salvors, although the act by which it was created was a tortuous act on the part of the carrier as between such owners and the carrier. Indeed, the liability of the vessel to refund the salvage money on the cotton may be properly considered as a liability arising on the bills of lading, as the transaction amounts in effect to a loss of so much of the cotton by what is, in fact, held to be the default of the vessel. For if the libelants had not paid the salvage money on the cotton in accordance with the decree of the Court, enough of the cotton to pay the salvage would have been sold. This view brings the entire case within the well-settled principle that, in case of loss or damage to goods covered by a bill of lading, the presumption of law is, that such loss or damage was occasioned by the act or default of the carrier, and the burden of proof is upon the carrier to show that it arose from a cause for which he is not responsible. The answer neither admits nor denies the averments of the libel as to the barratrous acts of the master, but states that the claimant leaves the same to be proved, and that there is no liability on the part of the vessel to the libelants for such acts, and that the reason why there is not is that such acts are alleged to have been wilful, fraudulent and barratrous. But the law is well established that where the owner of a vessel is under an obligation imposed upon him by virtue of his office as carrier, he is liable for the wilful tort of his servant if it was committed while in his employ, and in the management of the vessel a conveyance under his control; and this even though the wrong was done in direct opposition to the express commands of the owner. (1 Parsons' Maritime Law Book, chap. 11, page 394.) There must be a decree for the libelant, with costs, and a reference to a Commissioner to ascertain the damages caused by the loss of damage to the cotton and by the payment of the salvage money on the cotton.

J. H. Choate for the libelants; C. A. Peabody and W. H. Peckham for the claimant.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APRIL 3.

By Judge Ingraham.

Rufus B. Brooks et al. vs. The New-York Mail Steamship Company; the decision in the 12th Howard, p. 137, seems to have been acquiesced in both as to sections 292 and 294. I have thought differently as to section 294, and see no reason why it cannot be made applicable to corporations, (12 Howard, 359.) I feel, however, bound to yield to the decision of the General Term in 12th Howard. More especially as the plaintiffs have a full remedy under the provisions of the R. S. by sequestration. This application must therefore be denied, but if the plaintiffs wish to appeal they can have a stay of proceedings thereof.

R. L. Woods et al. vs. Wm. N. Wicks et al.; motion denied with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 3.

By Judge Barbour.

James Hughes vs. Mary Daily; motion denied with $7 costs. See opinion.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 3.

By Judge Barrett.

Gentil vs. Marcon; findings settled. Let an engrossed copy be handed up.

Lienan vs Schultz; the examination has gone far enough, and the proceedings must be closed, except for the examination of witnesses.

Nathan Schlussel vs. Betty Schlussel; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Cutter vs. Serviss; Watson is a householder and is sufficient. I am not satisfied with the other surety and he must be rejected.

Stafford vs. Mann; default opened on payment of $10 costs and disbursements of entering judgment, and upon condition that that defendant serve his answer within five days, and agree to a reference and accept two days notice of trial before the reference.

O'Farrell vs. McKenna; motion denied with $10 costs.

COURT OF SESSIONS—KINGS COUNTY.

Before Judge Troy.

Thomas Cassidy, indicted for having stolen two bonds worth $500 each from Mrs. Anne M. Leonard, No. 89 Sands-street, in October, 1866, was tried and convicted, and sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

John Cross, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty of petit larceny, and was sent to the jail for twenty days.

Wm. Bell was tried on an indictment charging him with petit larceny in stealing five boxes of cigars from Mrs. Clark, No. 15 Hudson-avenue. He was convicted and sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 3, 1868.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	109¼	47 Pacific Mail	102
13,500 do	109⅜	300 do......c	101⅛
50,000 do......s3	109⅜	50 do	101⅛
5,000 U. S. 6s. '81, C....c	110⅞	20 do	101⅛
5,000 do	111⅛	100 do	101⅛
6,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '65 new	108⅛	300 do	101⅛
10,000 do	108⅛	200 do......b10	101⅛
5,000 do	108⅛	100 do	101⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '67 New Issue	107	100 do......b20	101⅛
10,000 do......b3	107	100 do......b30	102⅛
5,000 do......s3	107	100 do......b30	102
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C. b3	100⅝	400 do	101
15,000 do......c	100⅝	300 do	100⅛
10,000 do	100⅝	300 do	100⅛
4,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64......s3	107⅛	500 do	100⅛
5,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	108	500 do......s60	100⅛
1,000 do	108	100 Adams Ex	78
1,000 do	108⅛	100 N. Y. Cen......c	122⅛
31,500 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s 2d series	105⅞	100 do......c	122⅛
20,000 do	105⅞	500 do......c	122⅛
3,000 Brook. 6s. W. L.	97	1600 do	122⅛
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s., x-c.	68	1500 do......c	122⅛
29,000 Tenn. 6s. new	67⅞	400 do......b3	123
10,000 do......b10	68	2000 do......b15	124
10,000 do......b10	68⅛	500 do......b5	123⅛
10,000 do	67⅞	400 do	123
10,000 do	67⅞	100 do......b3	123⅛
10,000 do	67⅞	500 do......c	122⅛
15,000 do	67⅞	400 do......b10	124
2,000 Missouri 6s	88	210 Reading R.	90
10,000 N. Car. 6s......x-c	62	200 do......b3	90⅛
5,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	96	300 do	90⅛
1,000 Hudson R. 1st M.	100⅝	100 Erie R.	74⅛
5,000 Chic. & N. W. S. F. Bds	95½	1100 do	74⅛
10,000 Chi., R. I. & P. 7s	94⅛	100 do	74⅛
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	82	500 do......b3	75
10,000 P., F. W. & C. 1st	105⅝	500 do......bnwk	75⅛
1,000 O. & M. 1st M.	92	200 Hud. Riv. R.	140
20 Bank of N. Amer.	106	100 Ill. Cen.	137
5 Cent. Nat. Bank	105	100 Chi. & R. I.	92⅛
20 Ninth National	105	200 Cleve. & Pitts	92
100 Canton Co......s30	48	300 Chi. & N. W. Pf....c	74⅛
300 do	47⅛	200 do	74⅛
300 West. U. Tel.	36⅛	100 Clev. & Tol.	104
100 Quicksilver	25	200 do	104
300 do	25⅛	200 do	104⅛
400 do	25⅛	300 do......b30	105⅛
400 do......b15	26	200 Clev. P. & Ash	100
20 Am. Ex.	69⅛	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf....c	73⅛
1 do	69	100 do......c	73⅛
35 Mer. U. Ex.	34⅛	100 do......b3	73⅛
100 do......b10	35	300 do......c	73⅛
500 Atlantic Mail	87	100 Tol., W. & W......s3	50
500 Union Nav......b10	25⅛	100 do	50
400 do	25	100 New-Jersey R.	117⅛
100 do......b3	25⅛	100 do	118
		540 P., Ft. W. & C.	100
		200 O. & Miss. R....c	30⅛
		350 do	30⅛
		150 do......c	31
		200 do......b15	31⅛
		100 do......b5	31⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s '81, C.	111⅛	150 Pacific Mail	99
5,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	108⅛	100 do......b15	99
5,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	108⅛	1500 do	98⅛
1,000 do	108⅛	100 do......b5	99
10,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '65 new	106⅝	100 do......b30	99⅛
25,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '67 New Issue	107⅛	100 do......b60	100
10,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40, C.	100⅝	100 Wells-Fargo Ex.	35⅛
5,000 do......s3	100⅝	100 N. Y. Cen......b10	123
40,000 Tenn. 6s. new	68	200 do......b10	123⅛
20,000 do	68⅛	200 do	123⅛
3,000 N. Y. St. 7s Bounty Loan......C	108⅝	100 do	122⅞
4,000 Mor. & Es. 2d M.	88	300 Erie R.	73⅛
10 Bank of Commerce	119	100 do	73⅛
100 Canton Co.	47⅛	500 do	73⅛
200 West U. Tel.	36⅛	400 Clev. & Pitts R.	91⅛
1000 do	36⅛	200 do	92
400 Quick. Min.	25⅛	300 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	74⅛
100 do	25	500 do......b3	74⅛
100 do......b3	25⅛	300 Chic. & R. I. R.	94
20 Reading R.	90⅛	100 do	94⅛
200 M. S. & N. I. R....b3	88⅛	100 do	94⅛
		100 Mil. & St. P.	59⅛
		700 Ohio & Miss. R.	31
		100 do......b30	31⅛
		100 H. & St. J. Pf.	84

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Quicksilver......c	25	1000 Erie R......c	75⅛
100 do	25⅛	1300 do	75⅛
1200 Pacific Mail	102	1800 do......c	75⅛
800 do......c	101⅛	2100 do	75⅛
600 do......c	101⅛	300 do	75⅛
100 do......b30	103	500 do......s3	75⅛
200 do......c	101⅛	100 do	75⅛
100 Atlantic Mail	87⅛	200 do......s3	75⅛
100 N. Y. Cen.	122⅛	300 do......s5	75⅛
200 do......c	122⅛	500 do......s3	75⅛
1100 do	122⅛	300 M. S. & N. I.	88⅛
500 do......b3	123	200 Clev. & Pitts	91⅛
900 do	122⅛	300 Ohio & M. R.	30⅛
1200 do	122⅛	100 do	30⅛
1800 Wells-Fargo Ex.	36⅛	100 do......b15	31⅛
600 do	36⅛	200 Clev. & Tol.	104⅛
600 Reading R.	90⅛	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	74⅛
200 do......b10	91	100 do......b3	75
200 do	90⅛	300 do......c	74⅛

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

10 Am. Ex.	71	100 West. U. Tel......c	36⅛
500 Mer. U. Ex.	35	200 Erie R.	73⅛
100 Adams Ex.	74⅛	200 do	73
200 Quicksilver	25	100 Reading R.	90⅛
800 Mariposa Prf.	11	100 do	90⅛
200 do......b30	11	1200 do	90
100 Canton Co......b10	48⅛	100 Mil. & St. P.	51⅛
100 do	48⅛	400 Bost., Hart. & E.	15⅛
500 do	48	100 do......b20	15⅛
200 Pacific Mail	113	100 Ohio & Miss.	30⅛
100 Atlantic Mail	98⅛	200 Clev. & Pitts.	94
400 N. Y. Cen.	123⅛	100 Hudson R.	142⅛
100 do	123⅛	100 Chi. R. I. & P.	98⅛
200 do	123⅛	300 C. & N. W. R Pf.	73⅛
200 do......c	123⅛		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 Adams Ex.	78⅛	200 W. U. Tel.	36⅛
100 Quicksilver	25⅛	200 Erie R.	73⅛
100 Canton Com.	47⅛	800 do	73⅛
200 Pac. Mail	98⅛	100 do......b3	73⅛
300 do	98⅛	100 P., Ft. W. & C. x-d.	99⅛
100 do	98⅛	100 M. & St. P. Pf....b15	59
500 do	98⅛	100 do	59
100 do......b5	98⅛	100 Ohio & Miss. R.	30⅛
600 do	98⅛	200 M. S. & N. I. R.	88⅛
100 do	98⅛	200 C., R. I. & P.	94
100 N. Y. Cen......b3	122⅛	500 do......b30	95
800 do	122⅛	100 do	94⅛
800 do	122⅛	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	74⅛
800 do......b3	122⅛		

FRIDAY, April 3—P. M.

Very dear rates were again paid by the Brokers for Money, to-day, to carry over Gold and Stocks until Saturday and Monday. The pressure was less general and the amount of Stocks turned at the current differences of ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. a day not so large as yesterday. The Gold men paid the heaviest differences, owing to the circumstance that some of the Stock Brokers have been borrowing Gold, where they were unable to borrow currency, and either sold the Gold at their own risk or paid a second *shave* by having it carried over in order to get the use of its currency value. The sales of Gold, to-day, were at 137⅞@138@137⅞ ℘ cent. At the close of Bank hours 137⅞ ℘ cent. was bid. Exchange on London sold at 109⅝ for 60-day bills, and 110 ℘ cent. for short sight. A moderate business was done for Saturday's steamers. The Treasury Office was again a free buyer of 7.30 ℘ cents at 105⅛ ℘ cent., which materially relieved the market for the Public Funds. The market advanced ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. at the noon and 2 P. M. Boards on the old 5-20s of 1862-65 and the new 5-20s of 1867. Other descriptions were firm at the close of the day. The Border State Bonds were also firm through the day, and new Tennessees especially active.

As the Bankers leave off business to-night they will, practically, make up their quarterly returns on Monday morning—that is, the large mass of Saturday's transactions in Drafts and Certified Checks will not be cleared or exchanged between the Banks until Monday, after the statement is made up. But from the extreme closeness of the Money market for some days past, and the general willingness among the Bankers to accommodate each other, as well as their large dealers, we have no doubt there will be some borrowing and lending of Greenbacks and Greenback Certificates between the Banks to-morrow, so as to make the adjustment of the Quarterly Statement agreeable all round. With very few exceptions, there will be little or no ambition or competition to make an extra display of Legal-tender strength. The aggregate position of the National Banks represented in the New-York Clearing-House will be quite equal to the corresponding Quarterly return of last Spring.

On the Stock Exchange the same decided strength of Wednesday and Thursday was manifested on the New-York and Western Railways, until about 2:30 o'clock, when the rumor from Albany that the Senate caused the so-called Drew Relief bill had passed the Senate caused Erie to suddenly fall from 75¼ to 72¼. This was followed by a recovery to 73¼ ℘ cent., but the agitation in this Stock affected more or less the other Roads, including New-York Central, in which the previous transactions, at firm prices, had been very large. The Western Stocks fluctuated ⅛@1 ℘ cent. On the Miscellaneous list there was a further heavy break in Pacific Mail, with sales at 102@101⅛@100@99@98⅞@99@98@97@96⅞ ℘ cent. The friends of the Webb Opposition line were credited, by rumor, with large sales, but the main pressure was of cash Stock, and speculation was decidedly at fault as to the heavy sellers and the cause of the sales. One surmise was thrown out that the Panama Company may have been lenders on the Stock, subject to the recall of their advances on Monday next, when they pay out $1,800,000 by way of quarterly dividend, and an extra dividend to their own Shareholders.

After the late Boards broke up there was much feverishness in the Long Room on the Railways and Pacific Mail. The following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night. The latest story of Pacific Mail is that the Company have resolved to run four trips per month, instead of three, between New-York and San Francisco, and to test the strength and endurance of the Webb Opposition by the fares and cheap freights.

	Thur.	Fri.		Thur.	Fri.
U. S. 10-40s	100¾	100⅞	Missouri	88	88
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	109¼	109⅜	Northwest	64⅛	63⅝
U. S. Con. 5-20s	108⅛	107⅛	N. West Pref	74⅝	74⅝
N. Y. Central	122	122⅛	Rock Island	92⅛	93⅜
Erie	74¼	73⅝	Fort Wayne	99⅝	99⅝
Hudson	140	140	W. U. Telegraph	36	36⅜
Reading	90	90⅛	M'chants' Union	34⅛	34⅛
Mich. Southern	88⅜	88⅝	St. Paul Pref	73⅝	73
Ohio and Miss	30⅝	30⅝	St. Paul Com	58⅝	58⅝
Pittsburgh	90⅝	91	Pacific Mail	101⅝	96⅝
Toledo	103¾	104	American Gold	137⅝	138
Tenn 6s. new	67⅝	68⅝	Bills on London	109⅝	109⅝

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ ct. reg., 1881	111	5-20 coup. '65 n. is.	106⅝
500 & 1,000. 1881	111⅛	5-20 coup. '67	107⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	103	Oregon W. L., ½ yr.'81	108
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	109⅛	10-40 reg.	100⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	107⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000	100⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	108⅛	7 3-10 2d series	105⅝
5-20 reg., '65, n. is.	106⅝	7 3-10 3d series	105⅝
5-20 cou., small	106⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Bounty 7s, Reg.	108⅝	Indiana 5 ℘ c. War L.	92
N. Y. Bounty 7s coup.	108	Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1873	94
N. Y. Canal 7s. 1870	101	Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1878	94
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1872-73	100	Michigan 6 ℘ c. 1883	94
N. Y. Canal 5s, 1874-78	101	Michigan 7 ℘ c. W. L.	100
N. Y. Canal 5s, 1874	96	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., 1868	73
Ohio 6 ℘ c.. 1875	100½	Tennessee 6 ℘ c. ex-c.	67½
Kentucky 6s	95	Tennessee 6 ℘ c. n.bds	67½
Illinois C. bonds 1860	100	Virginia 6s., ex-c.	48
Illinois reg.. 1860	100	Virginia 6s.. n. b.	47
Ill. 6s, con.. '79 aft. 1860	100	Georgia 6s	73
Ill. 6s. cou.. '79 aft. 1862	100	Georgia 7s, new bonds	87
Illinois c. 6s. '79 aft. 1865	100	North Carolina 6s. x.c.	61
Illinois c. 6s '79 aft. 1870	100	North Car. 6s. n. b.	60½
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	100	Missouri 6s	87
Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	101	Louisiana 6s	50
Illinois war loan	100	Connecticut 6s	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan	140	Nassau	107
Merchants'	118	Shoe and Leather	113
America	140	Corn Exchange	124
Merch'ts Exchange	110	St. Nicholas	106
Seventh Ward	110	Marine	148
State of New-York	113	Impt'rs. & Traders'	125
Commerce	118	Park	147
Mec. B. Association	116	Manuf's & Merchants	103
American Exchange	118	Central National	105
Bank of the Repub.	114	Fourth National	104½
Bank of N. America	106	Ninth National	105
Hanover	112	Tenth National	100
Market	115		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	96	Tol & W. 2d M.	82
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	94	Tol. & W. Equip. bds	74
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.	92	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	99½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	92	Gt. Western. 1st M. '88	88½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	104	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	75½
N. Y. Cen. 7's. con. 1876	120	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M.	75
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-'76	120	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M.	90
Erie 7s. 5th ind., 1888	89	Gal. & Chi. extended	101
Buff., N. Y. & Erie, 1st '77	96	Chi & R I 1st M.	100
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. '69-70	100	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is.	94½
M. C. new 1st M. '8s. '82	110	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st M.	112	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	87
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	92½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	105½
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c.	100½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98½
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1870	111½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch.. 3d M.	91
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	92	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	78
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	95	Chi. & Alton S. F. in.	92
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	90	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	92
Con. 7 ℘ cent. conv.	87	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	86
Con. 7 ℘ cent. 1st M.	88	Peninsula R. R. bonds	82
Han. & St. J. land gr'nts	100	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	90
Han. & St. J. con	95	Mar. & Cin. 1st M.	91
Lack. & West'n. bds	97	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	87
Tol. & W. 1st Mort.	91	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	98
Tol. & W. 1st M. Ex.	91		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $3,198,546 35; total payments, $4,241,666 82; balance, $96,659,900 11. The receipts include for Customs, $426,000; Gold Notes, $536,000.

It appears from the Des Moines report, which we reprint in another place, that Mr. JOHN F. TRACY has made a Board of Directors and an Executive Committee for the Chicago and Rock Island to his own liking and purposes. Nearly all the New-York City Directors are overboard, by resignation, including Mr. DAVID DOWS, and there is not one of the remaining New-York Directors left on the Executive Committee. About two-thirds the cash proceeds of the secret sales of 49,000 new stock, which transpired last December, are still tied up by the New-York Courts. A Receiver has not yet been appointed, and the Money remains with the Brokers, (and upon their securities,) who first borrowed it, enjoined by the Courts and awaiting a Receivership or its return to the Directors Out West. The latter, we have reason to suppose is not very probable; nor is it by any means certain that the new movement West will either relieve the old Directors, who have resigned by preconcert with Mr. TRACY, of their responsibilities to the New-York and Federal Courts, or render the change of administration actually valid in law. Meanwhile the regular half-yearly Dividend term has arrived, and the silence of the newly-constituted Western Board on this subject is probably meant as a threat that the whole net earnings of the Road, for an indefinite period, will be used to build the Des Moines extension unless the proceeds of the 49,000 new shares are surrendered to them at discretion.

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $2,067,307.

against $1,714,385, (same time last year. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool..	1,019	$327,048	607	$215,029	894	$315,960
Man. of Cotton	1,041	251,959	395	102,977	810	223,694
Man. of Silk...	658	495,814	76	72,271	127	139,266
Man. of Flax...	936	240,549	303	77,307	7,642	159,253
Miscellaneous.	1,807	199,342	6,747	85,011	3,134	61,621
Total.......	5,461	$1,514,712	8,128	552,595	12,587	$899,794
		552,595				1,514,712

Total entered....$2,067,307 Total marketed..$2,414,506

Mr. GEORGE BROWN, Jr., of the firm of BROWN & Co., was to-day unanimously elected a member of the New-York Stock Exchange Board.

A San Francisco paper gives the following:

From the report presented to the Assembly by the Special Committee charged with the compilation of statistics relating to the financial condition of the State, we take the following table:

COUNTIES.	County Debts	Rate of Interest, per cent	Amount per cent. of taxes levied for County purposes	Estimated population exclusive of Indians and Chinese
Trinity	$70,000	10	$1.80	2,200
Amador	99,152	10	1.90	11,000
Nevada	22,033	10	.62	16,560
Alameda	34,000	10	1.07	15,430
Tuolumne	515,292	10	3.67	14,000
Shasta	52,799	10	59.9-14	5,986
Yolo	49,371	10	1.35	7,080
Sierra	50,695	10	1.80	7,000
Colusa	34,000	10	54.59-124	3,600
San Francisco	4,768,061	6-7-10	1.97	125,000
Merced	15,000	......	2.00	1,800
Calaveras	206,240	8-10	4.00	10,732
Siskiyou	61,618	10	1.27	6,000
Fresno	19,438	10	1.67	3,000
Santa Cruz	30,000	10	1.70	6,500
El Dorado	262,715	10	....	16,000
Napa	175,000	10	2.05	6,000
Stanislaus	28,243	......	1.74	2,500
Sutter	5,595	......	1.37	5,100
Marin	....	......	1.37	5,000
Contra Costa	41,000	10	1.66	8,000
Monterey	20,000	......	....	5,000
San Mateo	....	......	.87	5,148
Los Angeles	177,000	7	2.37	12,000
Santa Clara	466,500	7-12	1.47	30,000
Sacramento	702,560	6	1.50	23,000
Placer	253,340	8	1.12	12,000
Mendocino	55,612	10	1.82	6,200
Del Norte	12,000	10	1.02	1,500
Klamath	22,655	10	1.87	[illegible]
Alpine	10,000	6	....	....
Butte	277,513	10	....	9,350
Humboldt	20,000	......	....	5,330
Inyo	....	......	....	....
Kern	3,000	......	....	....
Lake	....	......	....	3,350
Lassen	16,380	......	....	1,420
Mariposa	47,759	10	....	4,170
Mono	15,000	10	1.60	700
Plumas	8,000	......	....	3,675
San Bernardino	21,007	7	....	5,260
San Diego	90,255	10	1.35	1,500
San Joaquin	96,868	7-8-10	....	17,140
San Luis Obispo	36,800	10	....	2,820
Santa Barbara	40,000	7	....	5,470
Solano	149,834	7-10	....	15,800
Sonoma	....	10	....	25,200
Tehama	98,746	10	....	3,586
Tulare	52,000	10	....	4,890
Yuba	187,400	10	....	10,420
Totals	$9,020,404			49.,382

In addition to this, the debt of incorporated towns and cities, not included in the above, is as follows:

Towns.	Debts.	Towns.	Debts.
Los Angeles	$60,598	Benicia	$32,158
Nevada	2,700	Placerville	111,000
Stockton	223,000	San Diego	1,000
Marysville	63,500	Eureka	3,600
Total			$497,556

The funded debt of the State, at the last report of the Comptroller, amounted to $5,126,500. Thus we have:

State debt	$5,126,500
County debt	9,020,404
Town debt	497,556
Total	$14,644,460

Estimating our population, exclusive of Indians and Chinese, at 500,000, the proportion of debt to each man, woman and child in the community would be $29 28. The latest estimate of the ratio of the national debt to the individual that we have seen, puts it at $69 80. At this rate the proportion of public debt to every individual in California would be $98 98.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Beekman-st., No. 77, 25.8x126x23.6x118	$32,250
Broadway, n. w. s., 101 ft. n. e. of 13th-st., 25x102	1,670
Commerce-st., No. 14, 25x87.6	5,000
Houston-st., n. s., 403 ft. w. of Avenue C, 18.3x83.5 x23.8x85	9,500
Lewis-st., w. s., 142.8½ ft. n. of North-st., 21.4x100	6,500
Leroy-st., No. 25, 25x90	9,000
Manhattan-st., e. s., 47.10 ft. n. of Houston-st.	4,000
Rivington-st., No. 242, 25x100	14,200
3d-st., n. s., between Lewis-st. and Avenue D, lot No. 34, 10x56	9,000
6th-st., n. s., 324.8 ft. e. of Avenue C, 34.1x83, 2 lots	14,000
6th-st., s. s., 221 ft. w. of Avenue D, 22x97	11,200
7th-st., s. s., 196 ft. e. of Avenue C, 22.8½x90.10	11,500
8th-st., n. s., 283 ft. w. of Avenue C, 40x92.3	14,500
10th-st., n. s., 233 ft. e. of Avenue C, 26x94.9	15,000
14th-st., s. s., 171 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x103.3	8,200
14th-st., n. s., 88 ft. e. of Avenue B, 21.10½x103.3	13,200
18th-st., s. s., 206.6 ft. w. of 2d-av., 23.6x92	19,200
23d-st., s. s., 223 ft. w. of 4th-av., 27x98.9	70,000
27th-st., n. s., 124 ft. w. of 8th-av., 24x98.9	7,500
33d-st., n. s., 215 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x98.9	14,000
West 38th-st., No. 23, 22x98.9	46,500
Rear of No. 6 E. 41st-st., 4.2x5.6	39
Rear of No. 6 E. 41st-st., 4.11x16.8	147
47th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20x100.5	30,000
48th-st., n. s., 314 ft. w. of 8th-av., 18x100.5	15,750
50th-st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100.4½	4,950
50th-st., n. s., 116.9 ft. e. of 1st-av., 19.5x100.5	15,250
50th-st., n. s., 444.2 ft. w. of 8th-av., 19.2x100.5	16,000
57th-st., n. s., 81.5½ ft. w. of Avenue A, 16x100.4	14,000
58th-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100	1,700
59th-st., s. s., 205 ft. w. of 2d-av., 43x100.5	16,500
67th-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x77.3	2,025
81st-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x102.3	5,400
86th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x102.2	4,000
105th-st., s. s., 130 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100.11, q. c.	100
105th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100.11	1,000
106th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 2d-av., 100x100.11	5,000
109th-st., s. s., 295 ft. w. of 3d-av., 250x100.11	12,000
113th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100	1,050
120th-st., s. s., 215 ft. e. of Avenue A, 17.6x100.5½	7,750
129th-st., n. s., 385 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x199.10	3,500
142d-st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 7th-av., 100x175	8,000
Avenue C, e. s., 24 ft. s. of 5th-st., 24x93	15,500
Avenue D, e. s., 25 ft. s. of 8th-st. 24.6x75	17,800
1st-av., and 57th-st., n. e. cor., 50.2x106.5½	9,950
1st-av., w. s. 22 ft. s. of 47th-st., 26x60	17,350
2d-av., w. s., 75.7½ ft. n. of 111th-st., 25.2½x100	3,900
3d-av., No. 150, 22.3x125	25,000
4th-av. and 38th-st., n. w. cor., 24.11x80	62,500
10th-av. and 152d-st., n. w. cor. 100x99.11	12,000

Leases Recorded.

Greene-st., No. 18, 3 years, per year	3,000
Elizabeth-st., No. 251, 3 years, per year	540
Hester-st., No. 215, 5 years, per year	1,500
Hall-place, Nos. 4 and 5, 5 years, per year	2,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adelphi-st., w. s., 102.11½ ft. s. of Park-av., 21x100	$4,000
Atlantic-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Powers-st., 90x50	4,815
Baltic-st., n. w. s., 125 ft. s. e. of Smith-st., 25x100	5,000
Baltic-st., n. w. s., 125 ft. s. e. of Smith-st., 25x100	5,200
Bergen-st., s. s., 239.6 ft. e. of Smith-st., 19.7x100	8,000
Broadway, w. s., 20 ft. s. e. of Thornton-st., 25x80.7 x25.5x76.6¼	7,300
Butler-st., n. s., 175 ft. w of Baltic-st., 25x100	1,350
Butler-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of Bond-st., 30x100	8,750
Canton-st., e. s., 200.6 ft. s. of Flushing-av., 18x80	5,300
Cumberland-st. and DeKalb-av., s. w. cor., 58.2x 99.11x76.10x86.3	42,000
Cumberland-st., w. s., 230 ft. n. of Greene-av., 20x 100	11,500
Cumberland-st., w. s., 225 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 25x100	2,650
Degraw-st., s. s., 222.10 w. of Columbia-st., 17.6x 100	4,700
Eagle-st., n. s., 320 ft. e. of Franklin-st., 25x100	1,100
F-st., e. s., 150 ft. w. of Union-av., 25x100	700
Fort Green-place, w. s., 190.6 ft. s. of Dekalb-av., 20x85	8,500
Fort Green-place, e. s., 120 ft. n. of Hansom-place, 20x100	11,000
Front-st., No. 45	5,750
Hamilton-st., e. s., 177.6 ft. n. of Gates-av., 40x108	4,250
Henry-st., e. s., 75 ft., n. of Pacific-st., 25x100	8,000
Herbert-st., n. s., 90.3 ft. n. w. of Smith-st., 24 x100	1,200
Herkimer-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Troy-av., 40x100	4,500
Hopkins-st., 188.2 ft. e. of Throop-av., 24.1x100	1,000
Leonard-st., w. s., 25 ft. s. of Devoe-st., 25x100	3,700
Leonard-st., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Wyckoff-st., 20x60	3,800
Livingstone-st., n. e. s., 100 ft. s. e. of Nevins-st., 79.7x27.9x67.11x25	5,000
Lorrimer-st., e. s., 40 ft. n. of Powers-st., 20x77	3,450
Macon-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 100x100 }	10,000
Macon-st., n. s., 40 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 100x100 }	
Madison-st., s. s., 333 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 16.8x 100	3,250
Monroe-st., s. s., 16.8 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 18.9x 100	5,400
Morrell-st., w. s., 50 ft. w. of Stagg-st., 25x100	1,725
Myrtle-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Evergreen-av., 93.2½x 183.1½x157.7	1,500
Pierrepont-st., n. e. s., 76.3 ft. n. w. of Hicks, 89x 24.10x90.7x24	2,150
Powers-st., w. s., 20 ft. s. of Atlantic-st., 20x75	5,100
Raymond-st., w. s., 214.5 ft. s. of Lafayette-av., 19.3x68.4x20.1¼x74.2	5,500
Ross-st., n. w. s., 475 ft. n. e. of Lee-av., 33.2x89.4x 25x78.2x22.1x25	6,250
Skillman-st., e. s., 290 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 18.9 x100	6,000
Smith-st., e. s., 25 ft. n. of Debevoise-st., 75x100	2,175
State-st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 100x25x4x50x 105.1x75	8,700
Taylor-st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of Wythe-av., 20x80	5,000
Thornton-st., s. s., 171.5 ft. e. of Broadway, 41.11x 68.6¾x72.10¼x50	3,800
Union-st. and 6th-av., n. w. cor., 91x90	7,300
Union-st., n. s., 295.8 ft. w. of Smith-st., 15.8x100	7,500
Warren-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Schenectady-av., 225x 255.7	3,600
Willoughby-st., s. s., 132.2 ft. e. of Fleet-st., 77.11x 22.3½x74.4x22	5,800
Williamsburg road, w. s., 50 ft. s. of Varet-st., 95x 80x114.6x53.5	820
Wilson-st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Wythe-av., 20x80	8,000
Withers-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Graham-av., 118x27x 109x25	2,000
North 1st-st., n. e. s., 163.5 ft. n. w. of 7th-st., 90x25 x80.6x25	1,000
South 2d-st., s. s., 160.1 ft. e. of 4th-st., 95x18.9	8,500
South 3d-st., n. e. s., lot No. 192	3,600
3d-place, s. s., 75 ft. w. of Smith-st., 75x133.5½	6,000
4th-st., w. s., 54.6 ft. n. of Division-av., 57x22.2	6,500
South 6th-st., 103.6 ft. e. of 4th-st., 21.9x100	11,000
5th-st., e. s., 60 ft. n. of South 3d-st., 20x75	7,000
20th-st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of 10th-av., 20x100.2	1,400
20th-st., n. s., 60 ft. w. of 10th-av., 20x100	1,380
3d-st. and 5th-av., n. w. cor., 100x100.2	1,300
5th-st., n. s., 40 ft. w. of 4th-av., 37x100.2x20x100.2 x20	300
Atlantic-av. and Gunther-place, n. e. corner, 98.7 x97.6	1,000
Atlantic-av., s. s., 225 ft. e. Utica-av., 160x206	3,800
Atlantic-av., n. s., 338.8 ft. w. of Classon-av., 20x100	2,100
Clinton-av., w. s., 149 ft. n. of Park-av., 25x100	5,750
Division-av., s. s., 124.9 ft. s. of Lee-av., 47.10x67x 67x50	2,000
Fulton-av., s. w. s., 35.8 ft. s. e. of Smith-st., 18.11 x58.3x10.10x13.9¾x9.4 1-5x5.3	9,000
Fulton-av., n. s., 100 ft. s. e. of Portland-av., 40.1x 40.2x29.10x19.2x35.6x64.5	29,200
Gates-av., n. s., 160 ft. w. of Patchen-av., 20x100	5,000
Hudson-av., e. s., 46.8 ft. n. of Evans-st., 46.8x75	4,600
Lafayette-av., n. s., 60 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 20x76	7,000
Lee-av. and Keap-st., n. w. cor., 100x100	10,000
Marcy-av., w. s., 60 ft. n. of Hopkins-st., 20x82x25.6 x66.2	2,450
Myrtle-av., s. s. 25 ft. e. of Spencer-st., 111x—x40x 21.10x20x90	6,600
Myrtle-av., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Thompson-av., 25x100	6,800
Nostrand-av., w. s., 40 ft. s. of Willoughby-st., 100 x100	2,920
Park-av., n. s., 125.6¾ ft. e. of Oxford-st., 19.5x 99.9¾x19x95.11¾	3,100
Throop-av., w. s., 120 ft. s. w. of Whipple-st., 50x 72x27.0¾x50.2¾	500
Throop-av., w. s., 175 ft. s. w. of Whipple-st., 25x 16.7x70.10x23x72	1,500
Vanderbilt-av., e. s., 236.4½ ft. s. of Parker, 22x85	3,500
Van Voorhies-av., s. e. s., 100 ft. w. of Cedar-st., 200x166	6,500
Union-av., w. s., 75 ft. n. of Freeman-st., 25x100	750

Leases Recorded.

Henry-st., No. 30, store, &c., 5 years, per year	$350
Montrose-av., No. 236, 1st floor, 5 years, per year	324
Park-av. and Cumberland-st., s. e. cor., store and bakery, 5 years, per year	480

Flatbush.

East New-York-av., n. s., 49.5 ft. w. of Rochester-av., 25x100	$200

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Morgan and Prospect sts., n. e. cor., 59.6x23x19.6x3 x4x20	$7,500
South 2d-st., n. s., 186.4 ft. e. of Erie-st., 13.8x100	5,500
4th-st., s. s., 134 ft. w. of Monmouth-st., 17x95	4,000

Hoboken—West Hoboken.

Spring-st., e. s., lots Nos. 183 and 184, each 25x100	$825
Washington-st., w. s., 107 ft. n. of 7th-st., 16x75	8,650
Washington-st., e. s., bet. 2d and 3d sts., 25x100	16,000
1st-st., s. s., 60 ft. e. of Grand-st., 20x75	4,750
4th and Clinton sts., n. e. cor., block No. 63, Coster's estate	200
7th-st., s. s., 82 ft. e. Garden-st., 13x55	1,000

Hudson City.

Chestnut-av., cor. Van Winkle-place, 75x87	$4,000
Monmouth-st., s. s., lots Nos. 53 and 55, each 25x100	1,000
Lexington-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Warren-st., 25x100	475
Prospect Reserve, w. s., lot No. 18, 25x85	3,000
Terrace-av., lot No. 80, block 6, containing 4,965 sq. ft.	340
Zabriskie-av., lot No. 1, plot 4, block 10, 25x100	410
Lot No. 17, block 3, Hudson Grove, 25x100	700

Bergen.

Church-st. and Palisade-av., s. w. cor., 75x248	$12,500
Washington-av., n. s., 20x137	3,000
Lots Nos. 18, 20, 22, 24, blk. map filed by C. N. Buck	2,050

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 39 Wall-st., New-York.

Our annual Financial Circular for 1868 is now ready, and will be forwarded free of charge to persons desiring to make investments through us.

BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.

These include Park, Water and other Improvements Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 3, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	5	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls.	7,595	Malt, bushels	650
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	306	Pork, bbls.	138
Cornmeal, bags	742	Cut Meats, pkgs.	89
Wheat, bushels	4,150	Lard, pkgs.	182
Corn, bushels	26,290	Beer, tcs. and bbls.	59
Rye, bushels	225	Whisky, bbls.	45
Oats, bushels	....	Petroleum, bbls.	....

ASHES—Have been in request at $8 50@$8 75 for Pots, and $11@$11 50 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been scarce and wanted at 45c.@47c. for Yellow, ⅌ lb.

BRICKS—Have been in fair demand, better supply and moderate, including common Hard at $10@$12 50; Croton at $18@$22, and Philadelphia Front at $45@$50 ⅌ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been quiet but steady, including Adamantine at 21c.@23c. for light weights; Plain Sperm at 45c.@48c., and Patent do., 55c@58c. ⅌ lb.

COAL—All kinds have been in moderate demand and unchanged in price.

CEMENT—Has been inactive at about previous figures.

COFFEE—Has been less sought after at less buoyant prices, including Java at 24c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@18c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17¼c.; Rio, 13½c.@18¼c., free, and 8½c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 18c.@20c.; Domingo, 14½c.@15c., all in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—The heaviest single day's business of the season was transacted to-day at a further sharp advance in price, the market having been unusually excited, strong and buoyant up the very close of business late in the afternoon. The aggregate of the reported sales was 20,130 bales, including 1,340 bales to spinners, 8,890 bales to shippers, 8,750 bales to speculators, 1,150 bales in transit. Shippers and speculators bought with unusual eagerness at the going rates. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA quote as follows, in their circular for the current week, the

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	26½	26¾	27 @27¼
Good Ordinary	27	27¼	27½@27¾
Low Middling	28	28¼	28½@28¾
Middling	29	29¼	29½@29¾
Good Middling	30	30¼	30½@30¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	9,496
Receipts last week	17,085
Receipts preceding week	21,137
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	288,381
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	513,903
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	136,421
Exports since Sept. 1	282,196
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	105,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	1,941,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,565,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,285,000
Exports same time 1866-7	985,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	312,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	565,000

DRY GOODS—Desirable styles of foreign and domestic goods are held with increased firmness, but are in less urgent request, as buyers are reluctant to pay asking prices. The week's imports of Foreign Dry Goods into this port have been to the foreign specie value of $2,067,307; amount actually marketed during the week, $2,414,506, including $899,794 of previous importations.

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—The leading articles have been in fair request at generally uniform prices.

FEATHERS—Continue quite dull at from 75c.@90c. for Live Geese, ⅌ lb.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been in moderate demand at $3@$3 15 for Canton, ⅌ box.

FISH—The demand has been less active and prices have favored buyers. We quote: Dry Cod at $5@$6 75 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $18@$20 50; No. 2 do., $14@$18 50; No. 3 do., $10@$12 50 ⅌ bbl. Pickled Herring, $6 25@$8 75 ⅌ bbl. Smoked Herring, 35c.@40c. for Scale, and 22c.@23c. for No. 1, ⅌ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very moderate demand all day at a further reduction of 10c.@15c. ⅌ bbl. The inquiry has been mainly for low grades, which have been least depressed in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,800 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $9@$9 50; very inferior to fair ordinary extra State at $9 90@$10 25; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 25@$11 25, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 90@$10 50 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$9 00@$9 50
Extra State	9 90@10 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 65@14 15
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 90@10 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 55@14 25
Extra Genesee	11 30@14 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 00@15 00

Southern Flour has been in more demand but depressed in prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,870 bbls. at $9 70@$10 90 for common to fair, and $10 90@$15 for fair to very superior extra, ⅌ bbl. California Flour continues in limited request, at declining prices; sales have been reported of 750 sacks at $12 50@$14 25 for extras, ⅌ 196 lbs. Rye Flour continues in moderate demand at $7 65@$9 65 for inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 275 bbls. Corn Meal is in slack request at $5 90@$6 for Jersey; $5 75@$6 for Western; $5 90 for City, and $6 25@$6 30 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 170 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues quiet at about former prices.

FRUIT—Foreign varieties have been generally in limited demand at about former prices. We quote Layer Raisins at $3 90@$3 95 ⅌ box; currants at 11¼c.@11½c.; Almonds at 20c.@38c., and Figs at 14c.@28c. ⅌ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very dull to-day, and prices have been quoted off 2c. ⅌ bushel. Sales have been confined to 15,600 bushels, including No. 1 Spring, delivered, and Amber Pennsylvania, all on private terms. Corn has attracted much more attention, chiefly from speculative buyers, and has advanced, closing quite buoyantly. Sales have been reported of 81,000 bushels at $1 19@$1 24½, closing at $1 18@$1 20 for New Mixed Western; $1 20@$1 24, closing at $1 24 for old Mixed Western, in store; $1 26@$1 28 for New Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; $1 18@$1 23 for New Straw-colored and White Southern, and $1 18@$1 20 for White Western, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been firm, but inactive; sales have been confined to small lots at from $1 90@$1 95 ⅌ bushel. Barley has been scarce, and wanted; sales have been made of 2,500 bushels Canada West at $2 35 ⅌ bushel. Of Malt, 1,500 bushels were sold at $2 15 @$2 18 ⅌ bushel. Oats continue quiet and heavy. Sales have been reported of 9,500 bushels Western at 85c.@85½c., chiefly at 85½c., in store, ⅌ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in fair demand, especially the latter. We quote at 10@19c., and 20½@21c., respectively.

HAY—North River Bale continues in moderate request at 75c.@85c. for shipping, and $1@$1 80 for poor to choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw continues quiet at 70c.@90c. for short and long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in very moderate demand at about previous prices, including American at 10c.@55c. for new; older growths, 5c.@25c., and Foreign at 20c.@50c. ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@20c.; good to prime, 25c.@35c.; choice to fancy, 45c.@50c. Eastern, common to fair, 10c.@20c.; prime to choice, 35c.@50c. Wisconsins, common to fancy, 30c.@55c. Michigans, common to fair, 10c.@20c.; good to prime, 30c.@40c. Yearlings of all grades, 10c.@25c.; old Olds, 5c.@15c. Foreign—Canadians, 15c.@50c.; Bavarians, 30c.@40c.; Belgians, 20c.@25c. ⅌ lb. Mr. EMMETT WELLS, (who has removed to No. 59 Pearl-street,) notices the week's business thus: "A little better feeling has existed in the trade this week, influenced by reports of an improvement in the English and Continental markets. The volume of trade, however, is still very small; there being no disposition on the part of dealers to extend their purchases beyond the actual immediate wants of their customers. A close money market has also had the effect of restricting transactions, and prices are now so low that holders, in most instances, decline selling on any terms other than cash. We think the season is now so far advanced to warrant much hope of any material advance in prices, even should foreign arrivals cease altogether. The condition of the vine in July and the fore part of August, together with the appearance and prospects of the foreign growth, will, of course, tend to influence this market to some extent; but the blight will have to be pretty extensive to offset the large increase of bearing acreage. Hop planting is going on extensively in Minnesota, and that State bids fair to soon become as great a Hop centre as Wisconsin. Virginia is also making a start in this line of culture. We hear of a yard of fifty acres now being planted in Culpepper County, Va. Early vegetation in that State will enable the grower to get his Hops into market about thirty days earlier than those of the North and West, and thus enable him to take advantage of a bare market and high prices. Imports this week—From Bremen, 108 bales; from Hamburg, 43 bales; from Canada, 18 bales; total, 169 bales. Exports—To Danish West Indies, 1 bale; to Mexico, 2 bales; to Brazil, 3 bales; total, 6 bales. The total imports into New-York from Sept. 1, 1867, to date equal 16,195 bales, reduced to the size and weight of American bales. Exports from New-York for the same period, 628 bales. Our London advices, received this day, are dated March 21, at which time that market was gradually improving, almost every class of Hops commanding higher prices. The stock of fine Hops was very light, and, but for the abundance of inferior foreign, it was thought there would be an important change in values. Reports from every European market speak of decided improvement."

HEMP—Has been in fair demand, especially Jute, at $1 10@$1 40, gold, ⅌ ton, and Manilla at 10½c., gold, ⅌ lb.

HIDES—Have been held firmly, but business has been on a restricted scale.

LATHS—Continue in moderate request at $3@$3 25 ⅌ 1,000.

LEATHER—Nearly all kinds have been in good request and firm in price, including Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 37c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 37c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 26½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 26½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 25c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 25½c.@26c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 25½c.@26½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 25½c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 25½c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 21½c.@24c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 17c.@20½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 39c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 36c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ⅌ lb.

LIME—Rockland has been in fair demand at $1 50 for common, and $2 25 for lump ⅌ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been in request at steady prices. Eastern Spruce and Pine, $19@$21 50 ⅌ 1,000 feet.

METALS—All descriptions have been in slack request at drooping prices, including Ingot Copper at 22¾c.@23¼ ⅌ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $39@$40; No. 2 do., $37@$38; Scotch Pig, $40@$43; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $82 50@$87 50 ⅌ ton; Pig Lead, $6 30@$6 87½, in gold, ⅌ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, 6½c.@6½c., in gold, ⅌ lb.; Straits Tin, 23c.@23¼c., in gold, ⅌ lb., Banca Tin, 26½c.@26¾c., in gold, ⅌ lb.; Zinc, 11¼c.@11½c., ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in rather better demand at previous figures, including Porto Rico at 55c.@75c.; Cuba at 37c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 80c.@95c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in fair demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 67c.@68½c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75@$5; Resin at $3 37@$8 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 87@$3 50; Pitch at $3 37@$3 50 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Continue in limited demand at about previous prices, including Crude Whale at 68c.@70c.; Bleached Whale at 80c.@85c.; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 05; Unbleached do. at $2 22@$2 25; Lard Oil at $1 15@$1 45; Red Oil at 70c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at $1 17@$1 20; Olive, $2 75@$3 ⅌ gallon.

OIL CAKE—Has been quiet at from $48@$55 ⅌ ton.

PETROLEUM—Has been in slack demand at 11¾c.@12⅛c. for Crude in bulk; 16¾c.@17¼c. for do. in bbls.; 23c.@26c. for Refined, in bond, and 39c.@40c. for Refined, free, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened rather briskly at a further improvement in prices; but closed tamely and in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,350 bbls., in lots, at $25 40@$25 75, closing at $25 50 regular, for New Western Mess; $24 25@$24 50 for Old Mess; $24@$24 25 for Thin Mess; $23@$23 25 for Western Prime Mess; $23 50 for City do.; $20 50@$21 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Sales were also reported of 500 bbls. New Mess, seller May, on private terms ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats have been in moderate demand and firm. Sales, 370 pkgs. at 14½c.@15½c. for Hams; 10½c.@11¼c. for Shoulders, and 12¾c.@13c. for Bellies, ⅌ lb. Bacon is scarce and wanted at rising prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 250 boxes, at 12¾c.@13c. for Cumberlands, and 15¼c.@15½c. for Short Clear, ⅌ lb. Lard is in limited demand at unchanged prices; sales have been reported since our last of 450 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 15¼c.@16¼c. for inferior to very choice, ⅌ lb. Also 250 tcs., seller, May, reported at 17c. ⅌ lb. Dressed Hogs continue quite dull at 12¼c.@12¾c. for City, ⅌ lb. Beef is in rather better demand at $14@$20 for Plain Mess; $19 50@$24 50 for Extra do., and $9@$13 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 380 bbls. Tierce Beef is in fair demand at rising prices, including Prime Mess at $35@$38, and India Mess at $39@$41 ⅌ tierce; sales since our last, 490 tcs. Beef Hams are dull and heavy at from $30@$38 for poor to very choice; sales 185 bbls. Butter continues in moderate demand at 48c.@53c. for new State 25c.@52c. for poor to fancy old State, and 18c.@43c. for inferior to choice Canada and Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese is in fair demand at 9c.@16¾c., ⅌ lb. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State, firkins, ⅌ lb.	....	none.
State, half-firkin tubs, ⅌ lb.	50	@53
Welsh, tubs, ⅌ lb.	48	@52
Western, firkins, ⅌ lb.	....	none.
Western, tubs, ⅌ lb.	....	none.

OLD CROP BUTTER.

Fine to extra State, firkins, ⅌ lb.	50	@53
Good to fine State, firkin, ⅌ lb.	45	@48
Fair to extra, half-firkin tubs, State, ⅌ lb.	45	@55
Good to fine, half-firkin tubs, State, ⅌ lb.	45	@48
Good to fine, Welsh tubs, ⅌ lb.	45	@48
Fair qualities State Butter, ⅌ lb.	40	@43
Extra qualities Canadian, ⅌ lb.	40	@43
Low to common qualities State, ⅌ lb.	20	@25
Low to common qualities Canada, ⅌ lb.	16	@18

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ⅌ lb.	16	@16¾
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ⅌ lb.	15	@16
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ⅌ lb.	13	@14
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ⅌ lb.	15	@16
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	13	@14
Farm Dairies, common, ⅌ lb.	10	@12
Orange County Skimmed Cheese, ⅌ lb.	9	@10

RICE—Has been in better supply and slack demand at drooping prices, including Carolina at $10 50@$11 25, and Rangoon at $9@$9 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in limited request and heavy, including Turk's Island at 45c.@46c., by the cargo, ⅌ bushel; Liverpool ground at $1 75@$1 80; do. fine at $2 50@$2 80, and Prussian at $3 25 per sack.

SEEDS—Have been generally depressed in price, on a limited business, including Clover at 11c.@12c. ⅌ lb.; Rough Flax, $2 75@$2 90; Calcutta Linseed, here and at Boston, at $2 31@$2 38, gold, and Timothy at $2 25@$2 50 ⅌ bushel.

SOAP—Has been in moderate demand, including Castile at 16½c.@17c.; Colgate's Pale, 9½c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7c. ⅌ lb.

SPICES—Have been quite dull and heavy since our last, including Mace at 88c.@90c.; No. 1 Nutmegs at 87½c.@90c.; Cassia at 52c.; Cloves at 26c.@26½c.; Pepper at 23¾c.@24½c.; Pimento at 19¼c.; Ginger at 10½c.@11½c., gold, ⅌ lb.

SKINS—Have been in demand, including Honduras, Deer, at 42½c.@45c.; San Juan, 40c.@42½c.; Bolivar, 30c.@32½c.; Sisal, 45c.@46c.; Vera Cruz, 42½c.@45c.; Chagres, 42½c.@45c.; Puerto Cabello, 35c.@37½c.; Para, 47½c.@50c., in gold, ⅌ lb.; Tampico, Goat, 40c.@45c.; Matamoras, 40c.@42½c.; Vera Cruz, 40c.@45c.; Buenos Ayres, 28c.@30c.; Payta, 27c.@29c., gold, ⅌ lb.; Curacoa, 35c.@39c., currency; Cape, 42½c.@45c., currency; Madras, 40c.@45c. each.

SUGARS—Have been quoted steady, on a more active trade. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,250 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10¼c.@13½c., and 370 boxes Havana, part at 10¾c.@14½c. Refined Sugars are in good request at from 14½c.@17c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 31,000 lbs. Tallow at 12½c.@12¾c.; 31,000 lbs. Stearine at 15c.@16¼c.; 32,500 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Have been in very moderate demand at previous figures, including Gunpowder and Imperial at from $1@$1 85; Hyson at from 90c.@$1 50; Young Hyson at 77½c.@$1 65; Uncolored Japan at from 87½c.@$1 25; Oolong at from 68c.@$1 60; Souchong and Congou at from 62½c.@$1 55 ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been quiet at essentially unaltered quotations.

WHISKY—Has been dull and unsettled.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 3,500 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@⅜d. by sail, and ⅜d.@½d. by steamer, ⅌ lb.; 250 tcs. Beef, by steamer, at 5s. 6d. ⅌ tierce; and 150 tcs. Lard, by do., at 35s. ⅌ ton. For London, a boat load of Wheat at 7½d. ⅌ bushel.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2D-av., Rev. J. R. KENDRICK, Pastor—Rev. Mr. EARLE will preach in this church on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening, at 7½, will deliver his farewell discourse. There will be no preaching in the afternoon. MONDAY EVENING will be devoted to a social reunion, open to all. There will be preaching on the succeeding evenings of the week by the Pastor and various clergymen.

ZION CHAPEL, 3D-AV., NEAR 39TH-ST., REV. JAS. MURRAY, Curate.—SUNDAYS, service and sermon 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Sunday-school, 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.; industrial for girls, free to all, every Saturday, No. 230 East 38th-st., from 10 to 12; the Lenten services are Wednesday, Thursday and Friday mornings; Prayer and Litany at 9½; evening service and lecture at 7½. The Holy Eucharist on the second Sunday morning in every month. Baptism at any service. Seats free.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. ALEX. MCLEAN will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock P. M., and Rev. JOHN S. INSKIP, Pastor, at 7½ o'clock P. M. The evening service will be followed by the usual prayer meeting. Strangers and others are invited to attend. Seats free.

"SON REMEMBER."—REV. DR. DOWLING will preach next SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at the Berean Baptist Church, Bedford-st. Subject for the evening—*Memory in Heaven and Memory in Hell.* Evening meetings continued next week; preaching by Revs. FULLER, PARKER and DOWLING, &c. All are invited.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, NO. 9 University-place, between Waverley-place and 8th-st.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., precisely. Bible class every TUESDAY, and prayer-meeting every THURSDAY EVENING, both at 7½ P. M. Rev. L. C. HENRIOD, Pastor, from Neuchatel, Switzerland.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 3d-av., between 77th and 78th sts., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector.—Services during Holy Week as follows: SUNDAY, 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; THURSDAY, holy communion at 9½ A. M. and evening prayer and sermon by Rev. Dr. TWING at 7½ o'clock; GOOD FRIDAY, at 9½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Sabbath services are held at this institution every SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock; short addresses and singing by a choir of more than 300 children. Strangers are invited to attend.
S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching SUNDAY corner of Catharine and Madison sts. by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.; at corner of Water and Dover sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. Seats free.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, Rutgers College, 5th-av., above 41st-st.—Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, D. D., Rev. T. K. CONRAD.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Anthem at the afternoon service on the 5th inst., "I will arise and go to my Father."

THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, lately in 21st-st., Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor, will meet for worship, please God, in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Sunday-school and children's service at 2½ o'clock P. M.

REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER, D. D., will preach to young men the closing sermon of the course under the Young Men's Christian Association, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the church on Madison-av., corner 31st-st. Young men particularly invited. Seats free.

"LESSONS FROM THE WORLD'S ANCIENT LIFE."—This course of lectures in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, in 34th-st., near Broadway, by the Pastor, Rev. JOHN THOMSON, D. D., every SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. The young men of the City are especially invited to attend.

REUNION SERVICES AT THE WILLETT-st. M. E. Church, SUNDAY, April 5. Prayer meeting at 6 A. M., preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. Dr. ANDREWS, of Brooklyn; love feast at 3 P. M. and general prayer meeting at 7 P. M. Pastors and members of other days especially invited to attend.

CANAL-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH in Greene-st. near Canal.—Services by the Pastor, Rev. DAVID MITCHELL, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*Christian Lessons from the Microscope.* All welcome.

PREACHING IN THE NEW HALL CORner of 114th-st. and 3d-av., (Harlem,) SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. O. S. ST. JOHN, and at 3½ P. M. by Rev. Mr. BOURNE, Pastor of the Harlem Congregational Church. All persons favorable to this new enterprise are invited.

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. E. S. HEBBARD, of New-York East Conference, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. AARON ROGERS, of the New-York Conference. Services at 3 P. M. Seats free. All invited.

CHAPEL OF THE SHEPHERD'S FLOCK OF THE CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, No. 330 West 43d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.—Rev. JOHN W. TRIMBLE, Minister in charge. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner Downing-st.—Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor. Services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Morning subject—*Are Our Names Written in Heaven?* Evening—*What Would be the Necessity of an Endless Hell?*

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original Mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Singing by the children.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st.—This church is opened for morning and evening services. The Pastor, Rev. NATHANIEL W. CONKLING, will preach on SABBATH, April 5, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH—CORNER of 52d-st. and 3d-av.—Rev. J. STANFORD HOLME, D.D., Pastor. Preaching every LORD'S DAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Bible-class at 9 A. M. Sunday-school at 2½ o'clock P. M.

THE SOCIETY OF PROGRESSIVE SPIRITUALISTS at the Everett Rooms, Broadway and 34th-st. Mrs. SARAH A. BYRNES speaks SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Children's Lyceum at 2½ P. M. Conference at the same hour in the side room.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH, (CONGREGATIONAL,) West 41st-st., near 6th-av., Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor—Preaching SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock; in the evening at 7½ the Pastor will continue the course of lectures on the *Life of Christ.*

PREACHING ON PROPHECY.—THE Messenger of God, S. S. SNOW, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Cleansing of the Sanctuary,* Dan., viii., 13-14.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. W. T. CLARKE will preach in National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Services commence at 3 o'clock; Sunday-school at 2 o'clock.

CHURCH OF ALL SOULS, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—Rev. Dr. S. K. LATHROP, of Boston, Mass., will preach in this church on SUNDAY, April 5; morning service, 10½; evening, 7½; communion service directly after the morning service.

THE UPPER CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., south side, near 6th-av.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Service for children every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½.

DODWORTH HALL.—Rev. WILLIAM FISHBOUGH addresses First Spiritualist Society at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Providential Designs in Modern Phenomena.* Conference at 3 P. M. Seats free. The public invited.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY services at 7½ and 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M.; the afternoon for deaf mutes. *Holy-Week* services daily at 8, 12 and 7½, except Good Friday at 7½ and 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M.

GOOD SHEPHERD MISSION OF ST. THOMAS' CHURCH. Services SUNDAY, April 5, morning and evening. Preaching by Rev. J. B. C. BEAUBIEN. Children's church at 2½ o'clock. Seats free.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—PREACHING on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and at 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

ANY RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OR FIRST-class concert company can rent Lyric Hall, on 6th-av., on SUNDAY EVENINGS. Has a fine organ and elegantly furnished. Also, a boys' school-room to rent.

BAPTIST MARINERS' TEMPLE, CORner Henry and Oliver sts.—Seats free. Preaching EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Prayer-meeting in the evening.

WEST FIFTY-THIRD-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY next, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. MATTHEW'S (FREE) CHURCH.—Services in Howard Hall, 6th-av., corner of 42d-st., PALM SUNDAY. Morning at 9:45 and 10:30, evening at 7½.

REV. DR. PETER STRYKER, PREVIOUS to his removal to Philadelphia, will preach his last discourses in the 34th-st. Reformed Church SUNDAY MORNING AND EVENING.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEAR 3d-av.—Preaching in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. T. D. LITTLEWOOD, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. JOHN TEGG, Jr.

REV. W. R. WILLIAMS, D. D., WILL preach on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½, in the chapel on 54th-st., a short distance west of 8th-av., and Rev. T. G. FREEMAN in the EVENING, at 7½.

TRINITY CHAPEL, WEST 25TH-ST., near Broadway.—Choral service with sermon EVERY SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. At this service all the seats are free.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, YORKVILLE—84th-st., near 4th-av., Rev. WILLIAM DYMOND, Rector.—Free Episcopal services EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. A cordial invitation extended to all.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st.—Presbyterian Congregation.—Preaching on SABBATH, by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. S. CHAMBERS, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. S. IRENEUS PRIME, D. D., WILL deliver his popular lecture on *Turkey and the Turks,* in the West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church, (near 7th-av.,) on MONDAY EVENING, April 6. Tickets 25 cents.

THE MORAVIAN PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Congregation, Rev. A. A. REINKE, Pastor, will hold divine service at the Hall No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., at 10½ A. M.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Evangelist preaching on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½, on *The Nearness of the Coming of the Lord.* Seats free. No collection.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. H. J. FOX, D. D.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, CORNER of Lexington-av. and 30th-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR, East 25th-st., near Madison-av.—Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls; one as professional waitress in all its branches; is kind and obliging; the other as professional cook in all styles; boning and jellies of all kinds, pastry, creams; would like to go to one family in City or country, or Newport. Can be seen for two days from 10 to 4 o'clock at No. 163 West 22d-st. Best of reference.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as regular waitress; understands her business thoroughly; is orderly and neat in her work; will be highly recommended by her present employer in this City; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 145 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced young woman as nurse or chambermaid; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth, or assist with fine washing; no objection to the country for the Summer; unquestionable reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 339 West 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and to do sewing; willing and obliging; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 244 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT, TIDY girls, with excellent City references, situations in one family in the City, or a few miles in the country; one as cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress, take charge of the silver and dining-room; wages, $12 and $10. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., cottage.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation in a private family; is an excellent cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has eight years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls, situations; one as cook, having no objection to assist with washing and ironing: the other as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; have the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young woman as chambermaid and to do fine washing; or chambermaid and seamstress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 303 1st-av., third floor, back room. City preferred.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, a few more ladies to work for by the day or week; can do all kinds of family sewing; can assist with dressmaking. Call or address No. 185 West 41st-st., top floor, near 9th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country for the Summer; unexceptionable City reference. Apply at No. 339 West 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as waitress, or to take charge of children and sew; good references given. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 21 Washington-place, corner of Greene-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a private family; is a good cook and baker and an excellent washer and ironer. Can be seen at No. 353 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; the best City reference given.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOman, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook and a good baker; will do general housework in City or country; good references. No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and seamstress: can use Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; good references given; no objection to the country or traveling. Call at No. 333 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT cook, washer and ironer, a situation in an American family; would take the place of chambermaid and waitress or fine washer. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT NURSE, WHO is very fond of children, a situation; she is a good seamstress and would assist with chamberwork. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A cook, washer and ironer, a situation; would take the place of chambermaid and waitress, or to do housework. Apply at 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at 4 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as laundress; understands fluting and mangling; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 53 East 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, who understands the care of glass, silver, &c., &c., a situation; would do chamberwork. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress; would be willing to go in the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 235 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITuation in a private family; perfectly understands her business; good references. Apply at No. 117 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman to do chamberwork and washing; best City reference. Apply at No. 347 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion in some establishment as saleswoman. Inquire at the Workingwomen's Home, No. 45 Elizabeth-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH woman as first-class cook in a private family; good reference given. Address No. 399 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. No. 8 Eldridge-st., between Canal and Division sts., basement.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook, and assist in washing, or would cook alone. Call for two days at No. 61 West 12th-st.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO CAN FURNISH THE highest references for character and qualification, desires a position as cashier or saleswoman in a bookstore. Address C. R. C., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY A steady married man, with two small children only; understands care of stock and milking; his wife is a good dairy woman; has lived seven years in his last place. Address JOHN MORAN, Penataquit Post-office, Long Island. Reference, Bradish, Johnson & Sons, No. 110 Front-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a man that understands his business in all branches of gardening and laying out of new places and draining; is a middle-aged man; best reference from his employers. Apply by note to M. D., Box 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who thoroughly understands his business, as well as all kinds of country work; refers by permission to Halsted & Stiles, No. 45 White-st. Address J. M., Box No. 1,753 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener; understands his business in both branches; will make himself generally useful; is a willing and obliging man; best of reference from his last employer. Address O. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; will be found willing and obliging; and to assist in the garden; can milk if required; can be highly recommended by his last employer. Address S. M., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and gardener; is a first-class vegetable gardener; understands the care of fruits and flowers, and will be found willing and obliging; good City reference. Address O. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as vegetable gardener; understands his business thoroughly; also the care of a horse and keeping a gentleman's place in order; best of reference. Address W. B., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and gardener; is a first-class vegetable raiser; will be found willing and obliging; has good reference; the country preferred. Address J. M. C., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man; married; one child; is a practical farmer, a good coachman and gardener; has 18 years' references; fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's place. Address W. P., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; is a good vegetable gardener; understands general work about a gentleman's place. Address A. R., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE, sober and steady man, with unexceptionable references, a situation as waiter in a family; no objection to go into the country. Call at No. 104 West 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; would assist in gardening if required; has first-class City reference; no objection to the country. Address O. M. C., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A POSItion to travel, act as agent, salesman or otherwise, for any respectable business; reference given. Address B., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY MAN, A SITUAtion as light porter or messenger; knows the City well; can give good City reference. Address, for three days, No. 139 Morgan-st., Jersey City.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom, and to assist in the garden, and to make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place. Address T. F., box No. 193 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A MAN WHO HAS GOT SIX years' reference, a situation as porter in a respectable house. Address D. C., Station D, City.

A GENTLEMAN ACQUAINTED WITH the book and newspaper business, having acted in all capacities from printer to editor, would like some responsible position; best recommendations. Address B. W. J., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

DIVIDENDS.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PITTSBURGH, March 14, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend (No. 17) of 2¾ per cent. free of Government tax on the capital stock, for the quarter ending March 31, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of April, 1868, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The transfer-books will close on the 31st day of March, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen the 16th day of April, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1868.

FORTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the three months ending 30th inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 6th of April next.

Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of the 27th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 8th proximo.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

GOODYEAR DENTAL VULCANITE CO.—The regular quarterly dividend of three dollars per share has been declared payable April 10 to stockholders of record April 1, 1868. New-York stockholders will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 39 Park-row, New-York. Boston stockholders will be paid at the Boston office, No. 46 School-st.
JOSIAH BACON, Treasurer.

DRY GOODS

NEW SPRING GOODS.

Dress trimmings, ribbons, velvets, laces.
Embroideries, stamped and embroidered yokes, bands, linen collars, hdkfs., frillings, hosiery, gloves, undergarments, &c., &c.
Nice fitting woven whalebone corsets, $1.
Best steel-spring skirts, $1.
N. B. Werly Paris corsets at reduced prices.
W. J. ELGER, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway,
Near 19th-st., east side.

PARIS,
AU PETIT ST. THOMAS,
RUE DU BAC 27, 29, 31, 33, 35. RUE DE L'UNIVERSITE 25.

This House, established upward of fifty years, is universally known and famed as one of the first establishments in Paris, in which thorough confidence may be placed. In its immense premises, which all foreigners should visit, will be found the most complete assortment of SILKS—FIRST NOVELTIES.
INDIA AND FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS.
WOOLENS, LACE, LINGERIE.
READY-MADE ARTICLES FOR LADIES,
MANTLES, CLOAKS, FURS.
COTTON AND THREAD STUFFS, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, CARPETS,
ARTICLES OF FURNITURE,
WEDDING OUTFITS.
ENGLISH ASSISTANTS. FIXED PRICE.

MACKENZIE'S MANTILLAS.—THE VICtoria, $30; Argyle, $25; Duchess of Sutherland, $20. At STORMS, THURBER & CO., 751 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

CHILDREN'S HATS AND LADIES' SPRING BONNETS.—L. BINNS, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Theatre; silk bonnets, new styles millinery goods and pattern hats, sun hats and school hats.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GUERLAIN,
PERFUMER,
Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

WANTED,
A second-hand Portable Oven. Address B. P., Box No. 129 *Times* Office, stating price and where can be seen.

AT A MEETING OF THE CLASS OF 1868 of Columbia College Law School, held April 2, 1868, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His divine wisdom to take from among us our friend and classmate, Edward Summerfield Dow; be it

Resolved, That while bowing with resignation to His blessed will we deeply deplore the loss of one who was so highly esteemed by us all, as well for his talents as for that laudable ambition and diligent application to his studies, which secured to him the high position he held in his class.

Resolved, That in this sad dispensation we, in common with many friends, with society at large, have sustained a heavy loss. A true friend, an honorable, high-minded man, a Christian gentleman—such was Edward S. Dow; as such we mourn for him now he is no more.

Resolved, That his career though brief has not, we trust, been in vain; and besides the impressive lesson which his untimely end conveys, we hope to be stimulated and bettered by the teachings of the bright record he has left, and which we shall ever cherish among our most sacred memories.

Resolved, That to his afflicted family we tender our heartfelt sympathies, knowing well how great a loss they have sustained in the death of so dutiful a son and so affectionate a brother.

Committee, { S. B. CHITTENDEN, Jr.,
GEORGE J. PEET,
WM. K. SMALLEY.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1868.

ADVERTISEMENT.—AN ARMY MEDICAL Board, to consist of Surgeon J. B. Brown, Brevet Brig.-Gen., U. S. A.; Surgeon H. R. Wirtz, Brevet Lieut.-Col., U. S. A.; Surgeon John Moore, Brevet Col., U. S. A.; and Assistant-Surgeon A. A. Woodhull, Brevet Lieut.-Col., U. S. A., will meet in New-York City, on the 1st of May next, for the examination of Assistant-Surgeons U. S. Army, for promotion, and of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the U. S. Army.

Applicants must be between 21 and 30 years of age, physically sound, and graduates of a regular medical college.

Applications for permission to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General U. S. Army, and must state the full name, residence and date and place of birth of the candidate.

Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the medical service of the army during the late war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank, and date and place of service, and testimonials from officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

The number of vacancies now existing in the Medical Corps of the Army is thirty-nine.

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General U. S. A.

LIST OF SEAMEN WHO HAVE DIED in the New-York Hospital from Jan. 1 to March 31, 1868:

Name.	Age.	Birthplace.	Died.
Christopher Doyle	23	Ireland	Jan. 6
William Williams	34	England	Jan. 7
Thomas H. Clark	23	Germany	Jan. 9
Joseph Brown	25	Rhode Island	Jan. 10
James Scott	35	New-York	Jan. 18
John Sinclair	30	New-York	Jan. 25
Charles Flowers	44	Pennsylvania	Jan. 27
Francis Morrison	25	Scotland	Jan. 30
David Johnson	45	New-York	Feb. 5
Otto Morris	29	Sweden	Feb. 7
John Wilson	41	England	Feb. 9
James Freeman	35	Connecticut	Feb. 9
Edward Glynn	32	Scotland	Feb. 13
Thomas Murray	37	Ireland	Feb. 20
James Disbrow	25	New-York	Feb. 22
James Dorr	28	Rhode Island	Feb. 22
Robert Taylor	28	Ireland	Feb. 24
Edward Stanley	30	Ireland	Mar. 1
Joseph Salathiel	19	Barbados	Mar. 5
Henry Steiyes	34	Germany	Mar. 8
Charles Klotzcher	26	Germany	Mar. 23
Albert May	45	Sweden	Mar. 23
Hobby Silleck	38	Connecticut	Mar. 24
William Gibson	37	Massachusetts	Mar. 28
Daniel Leary	28	Ireland	Mar. 30
Daniel Donovan	21	New-York	Mar. 31

D. COLDEN MURRAY, Secretary.

THE URETHROTOME.—THIS IS THE term selected to designate six instruments, one of which is adapted to each variety of stricture of the urethra. Any case, however aggravated, can be instantly relieved and consecutively permanently cured by the patient himself, in two months, without further interference. See SCALPEL, No. 46, for three lectures on stricture, to his private surgical class, by Edward H. Dixon, M. D. For sale by EVERARDUS WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House. Price 50 cents. Office hours, for consultation, from 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av. The instruments are not for sale, and can be used personally by the inventor only.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

CORNS, BUNIONS, INGROWING NAILS, &c., skilfully treated by Dr. J. BRIGGS, No. 208 Broadway. Briggs' Curative, sold by druggists, by mail 50c. and $1.

A.—BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES preserve the sight. Optical Institute, No. 1,132 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A WELL-KNOWN STORE, MANUfacture of ladies' and children's furnishing goods, stamping and embroideries; established in 1851, and located in the best part of Broadway, west side, comprising good-will, lease, stock, material for stamping, store fixtures, &c.; a rare opportunity for parties wishing to commence a well-paying business requiring a capital of about $35,000. Address J. O., Box No. 1,190 Post-office.

A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN, HAVing been a successful merchant in this City, until a short time past, and having a thorough knowledge of business, would like to form a partnership with a young man of means. Address R. S. T., Box No. 1,573 New-York Post-office.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE CORNER DRUG-store and dwelling No. 76 6th-av., corner of Waverley-place; anti-liquor. Also, apartments in building No. 46 Hudson-st. T. W. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 853 Broadway, corner of 11th-st., entrance in 11th-st.

FOR SALE—ON REASONABLE TERMS, AN old-established ornamental hair-store, well located, in Brooklyn. Any person wishing such a place will do well by calling on J. ELLIOTT, No. 34 Broadway, formerly South 7th-st., Williamsburg.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of an old-established butter-store; will be disposed of cheap, if applied for immediately. Inquire at No. 586 8th-av.

ANY GENTLEMAN WISHING AN ELEgant, lucrative business, that will pay $3,000 to $5,000 over investment, apply at No. 629 Broadway, top floor. Or a partner will be taken.

HELP WANTED.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS WANTED—Accomplished, skilful and responsible agents to canvass this City and the neighboring counties, and the States of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland; the highest commissions will be paid. Also, wanted competent, responsible parties to contract for territorial or State agencies throughout the United States.
REQUA & PRESCOTT,
General Agents, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.—A YOUNG and inexperienced wife wishes the assistance and companionship of an experienced middle-aged American lady of education in the cares of housekeeping and management of children. Address G. W. W., Box No. 1,832 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—IN A RETAIL MEN'S FURNISHING store, a young man of good address, who understands the retail business thoroughly, and whose character and antecedents will bear close investigation; salary first year $500; situation permanent. Apply to P. F. SMITH, No. 22 White-st.

CORRESPONDING CLERK WANTED—By a British dry goods importing and commission house; those who are familiar with the names of goods and sterling, and can come well recommended, will address Box No. 1,238 Post-office, with references. Salary $800.

WANTED—A GERMAN GARDENER, SINGLE man; one who understands fruit, flowers and vegetables thoroughly, with good recommendations, may apply to Mr. HOWES, No. 165 5th-av., before 9½ A. M. or after 6 P. M.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO DO general housework, in a small family a short distance from the City; must be a good laundress and plain cook; reference required. Address Box No. 183 *Times* Office for two days.

FARMER WANTED—A MARRIED MAN ON a farm 25 miles from the City; must have experience and reference; can have a house and permanent employment. Apply Monday to Mr. ELSBY, coal yard foot of Jane-st., North River.

WANTED—A NURSE; MUST BE A PROTESTant, with good recommendations for neatness and good temper. Apply at No. 58 (60) West 17th-st., from 9 to 11 o'clock.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE FRENCH OR GERman propagator to work in the greenhouse and nursery. Apply at once at SMITH'S seed-store, No. 201 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, MIDDLE-AGED; A Protestant preferred; one who is willing to assist the gardener; to go a short distance from the City. Apply, with reference, at No. 272 Bowery.

SALESMAN WANTED—WITH EXPERIence, ability and good reference. Call at No. 19 Cortlandt-st., up stairs, from 9 to 10 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M.

WANTED—A MAN TO DO GARDEN WORK and take care of a horse and cow. Apply at No. 138 Chatham-st., in the furniture-store.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS, CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 129 Fifth-av., (near 20th-st.)

EDGEHILL SCHOOL.
PRINCETON, NEW-JERSEY.
Boys thoroughly prepared for Princeton College.
Next Session begins April 8.
References—The Faculties of the College and Theological Seminary at Princeton.
For circulars address Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

TO PRINCIPALS OF FEMALE COLLEGES.—A gentleman wishes to form a copartnership with the principal of a well-established and prosperous female institution. The gentleman will invest $1,500 and will take charge of the department of modern languages, as he has had a long experience in that branch; unquestionable references given and required. Address PROFESSOR, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

TO SCHOOL PRINCIPALS.—A LADY OF large experience wishes to purchase a school for young ladies, in New-York or Brooklyn, for Autumn. Failing in finding suitable school for sale, she would like to learn of good opportunities for opening a first-class school. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 3,445 Post-office.

DR. RICHARDS' INSTITUTE FOR [illegible] boys, on the Prussian method; a family school of the highest grade, on a beautiful farm at Shrub Oak, [illegible] miles east of Peekskill, two hours from the City. For circulars, apply at the office of R. G. RICHARDS, No. 953 Broadway, or address the Principal at Shrub Oak, Westchester County.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies, combining a thorough and systematic education with home care and training. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE, THEOLOGICAL Seminary Place, Newburg, N. Y.; a classical and commercial boarding-school for boys; location unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty. Apply for circulars to HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

FAMILY AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR YOUNG BOYS—Environs of Hartford, Conn. Rev. CHARLES E. ABBOTT, Principal. The number of pupils is limited to twelve. The Summer term will begin on the 1st of May.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY.—Spring term commences April 6. C. CLEVELAND, A. M., Principal, Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J.

LITCHFIELD INSTITUTE—A BOARDING-School for Boys.—Summer Term commences April 29. Address Prof. WM. G. PECK, Columbia College, N. Y., or GEO. W. MASON, Litchfield, Conn.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.—A boarding-school for fifteen boys; location beautiful; terms moderate.

SEMINARY FOR SALE—DAY AND BOARDing; about 30 rooms and two acres; in New-Jersey, on Central Railroad. Apply to
F. W. J. BROOKS, No. 9 Bowery, New-York.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR A FEW YOUNG ladies, in Fishkill, N. Y. Reopens MONDAY, April 27. Terms moderate. Rev. W. PECK, Principal.

SAMUEL M. ENSIGN'S FAMILY INSTITUTE for twelve boys, Morris, Conn.; best of references given. For circulars, address the Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—TERM opens April 6. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL, NEW-HAVEN, Conn. Rev. Dr. SHEARS, Rector. Send for circular.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, DANbury, Conn. F. J. JACKSON, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND COMpetent elderly French woman, a situation to wait and teach French to one or two children above three years old; can sew and do up muslins to perfection; good City reference. Apply at No. 111 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A German University, desires a few additional pupils in German, at a moderate charge. Address Dr. O, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

TEACHER WANTED.—ENGLISH BRANCHes and mathematics. Apply at No. 212 5th-av., between 1¼ and 1½ P. M. to-day, and from 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M. on Monday.

A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS teacher; satisfactory recommendations given. Address TEACHER, Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, (and nowhere else,) until MONDAY, the 6th day of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock, noon, for supplying the COAL and WOOD required for the Public Schools in this City for the ensuing year: say six thousand five hundred (6,500) tons of coal, and three thousand (3,000) cords of oak wood, and one thousand one hundred (1,100) cords of pine wood, more or less.

The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace and stove sizes, in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins at the several school buildings. The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal, (to be furnished from the mines named,) if accepted, and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds.

The oak wood must be of the best quality, the sticks not less than three (3) feet long, and not less than three (3) inches in diameter.

The pine wood must be of the best quality, not less than three (3) feet six (6) inches long.

The proposals must state the price per cord of one hundred and twenty-eight (128) cubic feet, solid measure, for both pine and oak wood, and also the price per cut for sawing and splitting per load—the quantity of oak wood to be split only as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The wood will be inspected and measured under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education, and must be delivered at the schools when ordered, as follows:

Two-thirds of the quantity required from the first day of June to the twenty-fifth day of August, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies.

Said wood, both oak and pine, must be delivered sawed, and when required, split, and must be piled in the yards, cellars, vaults or bins of the school buildings, as may be designated by the proper authority. The contracts for supplying said coal and wood to be binding until the 26th day of May, 1869. Two sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied with the signatures and residences of the proposed sureties.

No compensation will be allowed for delivering said coal and wood at any of the schools, nor for putting and piling the same in the yards, cellars, vaults or bins of said schools.

Proposals must be directed to the "Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education," and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," or "Proposals for Wood," as the case may be.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
SAMUEL B. H. VANCE,
THOMAS J. HALL,
JAMES P. DUPIGNAC,
JOHN JASPER,
Committee on Supplies.

No. 4 STATE-STREET, NEW-YORK,
April 2, 1868.

PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) WILL be received by the undersigned until 12 M. SATURDAY, 4th inst., for
Bids to be made duty paid.
5,000 pounds JAVA COFFEE, in original sacks inclosed in gunny bags.
25,000 pounds cut LOAF SUGAR, to be packed in strong well-strapped boxes of 200 pounds each.
25,000 pounds of CRUSHED SUGAR, in boxes as above.
The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., same as stated in previous advertisements from this office.
C. L. KILBURN,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of April, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for refurnishing the assembly room of Grammar School No. 51, on 44th-st., in said Ward.

Specifications of the furniture required can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

W. H. DOHERTY,
JOHN M. HELCK,
S. S. SIMONSON,
TERENCE RILEY,
A. H. UNDERHILL,
Board of Trustees of the 22d Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 2, 1868.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AND WILL be received at the office of the subscriber for about 8,000 square yards trap rock chips, broken to the size of 2½ inches, for macadamizing roads, (or any portion,) delivered at the dock at the drawbridge, Bronx River, West Farms, and at the dock in the village of Westchester. Cash will be paid on delivery. WM. WATSON, Nos. 172 and 174 Church-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned and FRANKLIN F. RANDOLPH, deceased, under the firm name of RANDOLPH & SKIDMORES, is this day dissolved. Either of the Messrs. SKIDMORE will sign in liquidation.
JEREMIAH SKIDMORE,
JOSEPH R. SKIDMORE,
WILLIAM L. SKIDMORE,
CHARLES G. BARRETT.
NEW-YORK, March 25, 1868.

We, the undersigned, have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name and style of JEREMIAH SKIDMORE & SONS, for the transaction of a wholesale and retail coal business in the City of New-York.
JEREMIAH SKIDMORE,
JOSEPH R. SKIDMORE,
WILLIAM L. SKIDMORE.
Dated NEW-YORK, March 25, 1868.

THE FIRM OF T. FOSTER & BRO., coal dealers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
THOMAS FOSTER,
CHRISTOPHER FOSTER.
THOMAS FOSTER withdraws. The business will be continued by the undersigned.
CHRISTOPHER FOSTER.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name or style of LOTON & MURPHY, is hereby dissolved from and after this date by mutual consent.
THOS. LOTON,
JOSEPH MURPHY.
Dated NEW-YORK, April 1, 1868.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of GIBSON BROTHERS, for the transaction of a commission business in stocks, bonds, gold, &c. Office No. 54 William-st.
E. T. H. GIBSON,
J. COTTON GIBSON.
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1868.

NOTICE.—MR. C. D. WOOD RETIRES FROM our firm this day. The business will be continued under the same name as heretofore by the remaining partners.
VERMILYE & CO.
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1868.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—STEAM-ENGINE AND FLUE boiler of 20-horse power; also, shafting, belting, &c., &c. will be sold very low. GEO. L. CUMMINGS, No. 144 Centre-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
ROSEDALE. Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. George Holland, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. Clara Jennings, and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
LA BELLE HELENE. Characters by Mlle. Tostee, Messrs. Guffroy, Leduc, Duchesne, Bendick, Mlle. De Fetcourt, Mlle. Marguerite and Mlle. Mathilde.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Emilie Rigl, Mlle. Schell, Miss M. Blake, Miss Lizzie Whiting, and others.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
BULL IN A CHINA SHOP and TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
JOE. Mr. Chanfrau in four characters.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE WATCHMAN AND HIS DOGS, THE SIGNET RING, &c. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Blanchard.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES—THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE.
Broadway and 30th-st.
LA TOUR DE NELSE, DICK TURPIN and ROBERT MACAIRE.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
SUNDAY EVENING—GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

COLLEGE HALL.
No. 600 Broadway.
PANORAMAS—Cinderella, The Pilgrim, the Illuminated Microscopic Aquarium.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERY.
5th-av.
EXHIBITION OF JEROME THOMPSON'S PAINTING, "THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET."

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

The trial of the President was resumed by the Senate yesterday. Immediately after the reading of the journal, Mr. DRAKE asked that the amendment proposed by him to rule seven be considered. It provides that upon all preliminary questions the vote shall be taken without a division, unless demanded by one-fifth of the members present or requested by the Chief Justice. On motion of Senator EDMUNDS, that portion permitting the Chief Justice to request the yeas and nays was stricken out, and the amendment was then adopted and ordered printed. The examination of CHARLES A. TINKER, relating to the authenticity of a speech of the President's which was telegraphed throughout the country, was resumed. JAMES B. SHERIDAN testified to the correctness of the report of a speech made by the President at the White House, on the 18th of August, 1866, and reported by him. The speech was delivered in reply to an address made by REVERDY JOHNSON when presenting to the President the resolutions adopted by the Philadelphia Convention. JAMES O. CLEPHANE, a phonographic reporter, formerly Private Secretary to Secretary SEWARD, was examined relative to the same speech, as was also Col. MOORE, the President's Private Secretary. D. C. MCEWEN, a stenographic reporter, who accompanied the President on his Western tour, and reported his speeches for the New-York *World*, testified to the correctness of his reports of the Cleveland speech. Mr. HUDSON and Mr. STARK were examined relative to the same speech, reported by them for Cleveland papers. The one published in the Cleveland *Herald* was objected to by Mr. EVARTS, and the Chief Justice sustained the objection. An appeal to the Senate was taken, and the Chief Justice's decision was overruled by a vote of 35 yeas to 11 nays. The reports were then all submitted in evidence to sustain the charges made in the tenth article of impeachment. The defence made frequent objections to the evidence offered, involving lengthy arguments, and consequently no great progress had been made when the Senate adjourned.

The House met yesterday, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and attended the impeachment trial. Many of the members have taken advantage of the trial to go home, and will not return until the transaction of legislative business is resumed.

EUROPE.

A division was to have taken place in the British House of Commons, last night, on the Irish Church question. Up to a late hour, the result of the division had not been ascertained.

GENERAL.

A freight train on the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad was thrown from the track near Ballston on Wednesday afternoon, by the breaking of a truck. The train consisted of sixteen freight cars, twelve of which were thrown completely off the track, rolling down a steep embankment. A brakeman named SAMUEL WELSH, who was sitting on the rear car, was thrown with great violence to the ground, receiving injuries from which he died in twenty minutes after the accident occurred.

The House of Representatives having called upon the Treasury Department for a report relative to the proposed new Post-office in this City, together with an estimate of expense, Mr. MULLET, Supervising Architect, has reported several objections to the plan proposed. He thinks the building need not be so large as suggested, objects to the use of so much marble and iron, and recommends granite and wood as substitutes. He thinks with judicious alteration of the plan, the cost may be reduced from $3,542,930, as estimated, to $2,000,000.

The machinists and boiler-makers of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad shops in Scranton, Penn., struck on Thursday morning, demanding a return to the former ruling prices, a ten per cent. reduction having been made.

Mr. CHARLES DICKENS has been invited by Lieut.-Gov. STISTED to pay a visit to Toronto. Gen. STISTED has also offered him the hospitalities of Government House.

Gov. SWANN, of Maryland, has determined to withhold his approval from the bill passed by the recent Legislature changing the law in reference to religious corporations, and calculated to act injuriously upon the property rights of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

On Thursday night some burglars broke into the First National Bank at Port Jervis, New-York, but were frightened away in consequence of an alarm telegraph having given notice of their movements to the President of the bank at his residence.

Superintendent KENNEDY yesterday issued an order directing the Police throughout the City to seize all the copies of the *Illustrated Police News* found on the news stands in their precincts. The wholesale news dealers had, however, anticipated the order by withholding the sale of the paper and sending the whole edition back to the Boston publishers.

A caucus of the Democratic members of the State Legislature will be held in the Assembly Chamber at Albany, on Monday evening, to nominate a candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

WESTON, the pedestrian, has again undertaken the task of walking one hundred miles in twenty-four hours. He started from a point near Erie, Penn., at five o'clock last evening, and is to walk to Buffalo.

In the family marketing line the general tendency of prices was downward on increased offerings of the leading articles. The demand was somewhat brisker, though far from satisfying dealers.

The papers, bank-books, &c., stolen from the Scituate, R. I., Bank on the night of the 25th ult., were returned by express from Philadelphia on Thursday.

Hon. EDWARD THORNTON, of Prince Edward's Island, was found dead near his house a few days since. He was Speaker of the House of Assembly from 1854 to 1855.

The Messina Springs Hotel and barns were destroyed by fire on Wednesday night. The flames were discovered by a neighbor, who aroused the inmates barely in time to save their lives. The loss involved is about $9,000.

The Secretary of State has selected Hon. WARD H. LAMON, late Marshal of the District of Columbia, to represent the United States in the settlement of the special interests pending between the Russian and American Governments. It is not yet known that Mr. LAMON will accept the commission.

The bill exempting manufacturers from taxation has been approved and signed by the President, and is now a law.

The arrival of the mail steamship from Rio de Janeiro at Lisbon places us in receipt of the important intelligence that the allied army had stormed the redoubt at Humaita and carried the place. Meantime, the Brazilian fleet forced a passage past the land batteries and reached Asuncion.

Gen. STEEDMAN left New-Orleans yesterday for Washington in obedience to a summons issued by the Impeachment Managers.

The Louisiana registry lists were reopened yesterday, and will remain open five days for the reception of new names and for revision.

Four hundred and sixty-six persons, firms and corporations in Hartford, Conn., pay taxes on property amounting to $20,000 and upwards. Among the heaviest taxpayers are the following: T. M. ALLYN, $266,401; estate of A. S. BECKWITH, $399,846; C. H. BRAINARD, $278,671; E. A. BULKLEY, $370,141; ELIZABETH H. COLT, $699,225; Colts' Patent Fire-arms Company, $1,718,200; JAMES GOODWIN, $782,737; Hartford City Gaslight Company, $372,000; Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company, $217,000; H. & W. KENEY, $355,782; Sharpe's Rifle Manufacturing Company, $259,190.

It is officially stated that up to the present time the sum of $22,000 has been received by the Halifax Relief Committee, and distributed to the fishermen.

The first consignment of wheat for the season reached Chicago from Winona, Minn., on Wednesday. This is nearly a month earlier than last year.

It being represented that partiality was shown by municipal officers in South Carolina in the distribution of relief to the poor, Gen. CANBY has issued an order directing them to provide for all proper objects of public charity without regard to color or race.

The Pennsylvania House of Representatives passed the new Registry law on Thursday. The Senate adopted the bill on the 10th of March, and it therefore now only awaits the Governor's signature to become a law.

A corporal named HENDERSON, attached to the garrison of Columbia, S. C., who was tried by Court-martial and found guilty of striking Col. GUENTHER, while on duty, was sentenced by the Court to be reduced to the ranks, drummed out of camp, to have his head shaved, to forfeit all pay, and to be imprisoned for three years at hard labor, in Fort Macon; and during the term of his imprisonment, to wear a ball weighing thirty-two pounds, attached to a thirty-six inch chain.

The municipal election in Louisville, Ky., takes place to-day.

The anniversary of the fall of Richmond was celebrated last evening by Post Sedgwick of the Grand Army of the Republic, at Steinway Hall. Miss CLARA BARTON delivered her lecture on "Work and Incidents of Army Life." Addresses and recitations were given during the evening.

There was an interesting reunion service yesterday in St. Paul's Church, corner Twenty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, by the members of the New-York and the New-York East Methodist Episcopal Conferences. Bishops JANES and CLARK presided, and a very large congregation participated in the exercises. Addresses were delivered by the Bishops, and also by Revs. M. RICHARDSON, LABAN CLARK, DAVID BUCK, L. S. WEED, D. CURRY, R. S. FOSTER and the venerable "Father" BOEHM. Both Conferences will assemble this morning for business purposes.

The corner-stone of a new synagogue for the congregation of Shaaray Tefila was laid with the usual ceremonies last evening in West Forty-fourth-street, between Broadway and Sixth-avenue.

At the meeting of the Board of Audit yesterday, the claim of Judge CONNOLLY for $10,000 damages for injuries received owing to the condition of a portion of Sixth-avenue, was called up for consideration, and Mr. ROGERS argued in behalf of the claimant that the City was liable, and that he was entitled to the money.

Fire Marshal BAKER reports that there were sixty-nine fires and alarms during the month of March, of which twelve were extinguished by the members of the Metropolitan Fire Department without giving an alarm. The losses amounted to $494,736, and the insurance to $678,000.

The Mississippi is again at flood height, and at New-Orleans is only three inches below high water mark of 1862. A break in the levee is threatened above the city.

The anniversary of the surrender of Richmond to Gen. GRANT was celebrated in Richmond, yesterday, by the colored people. Addresses were delivered by colored speakers to a large and orderly assemblage.

Cotton was much brisker and decidedly firmer yesterday. Flour, Wheat and Oats were quoted cheaper and inactive. Corn was in lively speculative request at advancing rates. Pork and Beef were moderately active at firmer, but irregular prices. Groceries were salable and steady. Moderate freight engagements were reported at rising figures.

Gen. Grant and the Impeachment of the President.

The *Tribune* announced yesterday, in the most conspicuous style its type could furnish, that Gen. GRANT had "announced it as his opinion that the *only hope for the peace of the country is the success of the pending Impeachment trial*." And that journal adds:

> "He feels that national security demands the removal of the President. If the trial should fail, the people can only expect more assumptions of power, and a more determined resistance to law. *When the General of our armies entertains this conviction there is no room for doubt as to the duty of the Senate. The loyal nation demands the President's removal.*"

This strikes us as in every respect a very extraordinary paragraph. Its object on the face of it is to overawe the Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, and to coerce that body into convicting and removing the President, whatever may be the opinion of its individual members on the question of his guilt. The "opinion" of the General of the Armies,—professing to be "announced" on his authority, is brandished over the Senate, and is declared to be decisive as to what the action of that body should be. When did the voice of "the General of our Armies" become thus potential? When did the *Tribune* first begin to accept Gen. GRANT's declaration of opinion, on this subject, as equivalent to the voice of the nation, and as closing the door to all doubt and debate as to the duty of the Senate?

Gen. GRANT may possibly have expressed his personal opinion, in private conversation, to the effect described. Like every other citizen of the United States, he has a right to form opinions on this subject as on every other;—and, inasmuch as Congress has not yet passed any law for the trial and execution of Justice FIELD, of the Supreme Court, we believe it is still lawful for every citizen to talk very much as he pleases at his own dinner-table. But that Gen. GRANT has directed or authorized any such "announcement" of his opinion concerning the impeachment of the President, as the *Tribune* pretends to make on his behalf, we do not for one moment believe.

Such a declaration, put forward as the opinion of Gen. GRANT in his military capacity,—as the opinion of the "General of our armies," with the direct and avowed purpose of dictating the verdict of the Senate, (and this is the form which the *Tribune* gives it,) would be equivalent to the issue of a military order. Gen. GRANT might as well march his troops to the door of the Senate at once, and order them to convict and "remove" the President, as to make use indirectly of his military power for the accomplishment of the same object. Gen. GRANT is not in the habit of resorting to indirect ways and measures for the accomplishment of purposes which he has made up his mind to achieve. He is a subordinate officer of the President, in his military capacity, and is not at all likely to take any step, or to "announce" any opinion, tending to the violent removal of his superior. He is a man of good sense, of acknowledged respect and regard for law and order, seeking no usurped authority and never traveling beyond the line of his own duties. And, therefore, we do not believe that the *Tribune's* formal and pretentious pronunciamento on his behalf was made on his authority or with his knowledge and consent. If it has even the shadow of foundation in truth, it is probably the repetition, by some superserviceable and unscrupulous eavesdropper, of some chance remark which Gen. GRANT may have made in private conversation.

The Senate in this trial have a very plain duty to perform. They are to judge, acting under oath, whether the President has or has not been guilty of the acts charged upon him in the articles of impeachment;—and whether, if he has, those acts constitute "high crimes and misdemeanors" for which they may rightfully remove him from office. It is quite possible they may err in their judgment on those points,—and that they may be swayed in their verdict by the belief that the public welfare will be promoted by the President's removal from office. But it betrays a premature distrust of the verdict of the Senate, to brandish over their heads the "opinion" of the General of the Armies; and we are confident that nothing but a very gross over-estimate of the Senate's readiness to obey such behests, could have prompted the *Tribune* to resort to this menace, at this early stage of the Impeachment Trial.

The Erie Railroad Contest.

The contest which for a time seemed ended by the vote of the Assembly adverse to the pretensions of Mr. DREW and his friends, has been renewed in the Senate with a probability of a somewhat different result. The vote on the reception of the majority and minority reports of the Investigating Committee was decisive as against the judgment previously pronounced by the Assembly. Both reports embodied matters in their nature distinct; and it is possible that in their haste to prevent railroad monopoly and to provide increased freighting facilities for the West, Senators went further than on reflection they may be prepared to do in whitewashing the transactions of DREW and his colleagues.

On every ground of equity and morality, the majority report, which the Senate did not adopt, was most entitled to its favor. Say what we may about monopoly, nothing can justify or even extenuate the conduct of the directors in creating ten millions of stock for speculative purposes, or in otherwise abusing their power for corrupt and unauthorized purposes. It may be right that the amalgamation, direct or indirect, of the Erie with the Central and other Vanderbilt lines should be prohibited; but it cannot be right to throw legal protection over the illegal acts of men who were notoriously prompted by sinister motives, and who seek to evade the operation of law by absconding from the State. Again, while it may be expedient to furnish additional facilities for the conduct of the Erie's business, there can be no honest or honorable pretext for sanctioning and sustaining contracts entered into corruptly, and to the prejudice of interests which the directors were in duty bound to protect.

The Senate bill, however, ignores these considerations, and prefaces the prohibition of everything tending to a consolidation of the Erie with the Central, Hudson and Harlem Roads, with clauses legalizing the outrageous and unlawful acts of the directors. To the extent of imparting validity to the stock "improperly created and fraudulently put in circulation," so far as it is in the hands of *bonâ fide* holders, these provisions are undoubtedly desirable. So much the majority report affirmed. But it added that "as between those who have been injured by the above-mentioned wrongful acts, and the persons who committed them, the former have legal remedies in the courts." Nothing could be more just. Innocent holders of stock, although fraudulently issued, should be protected; while the wrong-doers should be brought to a strict account. The Senate measure disregards the obvious distinction, and makes its protection of *bona fide* holders a pretence for upholding and approving proceedings which were as wrongful in their inception as they were injurious to the Company and its proprietors. The bill in this respect, like the minority report out of which it arose, is a singular specimen of moral obliquity. The Senators are so frightened by the idea of railroad monopoly that they sanction the most infamous abuse of trust which has occurred since the Schuyler case.

Parts of this bill are essential to the assertion of the Senate's views in regard to the railroad policy most advantageous to the State. How far these views originate in knowledge and how far in fear, we shall not attempt to discuss. We admit that in certain localities they are popular views, and that a measure restricted to provisions which they suggest would be beyond criticism, except as a simple question of opinion. But the proposal to legalize all that the Erie directors have done is, in effect, a proposal to arrest the laws of the State in their course, and to interfere between the courts and the absconding offenders in behalf and for the protection of the latter. There might be some reason for interference were the directors able to plead good faith in mitigation of their offences. But this they cannot do. Not only were they not actuated by a regard for the welfare of their trust, but it is undeniable that they inflicted upon it serious if not irreparable injury for their own selfish purposes. Such men have no title to immunity or protection. They should be left to settle the account with those whom they injured and betrayed in the courts, under the laws applicable to the case. And when the Senate steps in to shield them from punishment and to confirm in their authority men who have refused to submit to the operation of the laws, it prostitutes the functions of legislation and makes itself a party to acts which would be fatal to all confidence in corporate integrity.

The Excise Law.

The Metropolitan Excise law question is practically dead for the session. The adoption by the Senate of a report adverse to the bill which passed the Assembly, has been followed by the introduction of another measure in the latter Body; but under the rules the subject cannot now be reopened. No other result could well have been expected. The Democratic majority in the Assembly are held in check by the Republicon majority in the Senate; and the attack upon the existing law having proceeded on partisan grounds, for a partisan purpose, its fate was from the beginning a matter of comparative certainty.

Had the opponents of the law been content to urge the modification of its harsher details, some changes would probably have been effected. As it stands, it is not perfect. It employs rather more *espionage* than is compatible with prevailing notions of personal liberty, and is too rigid in some of its requirements for the convenience of a great city. But as between the law that is and the lawlessness that used to be, there can be no hesitation in pronouncing in favor of the former. Its severity is redeemed by the superior order which it has secured; its blemishes are bidden by the substantial excellence which time has revealed. When, therefore, the Democratic majority in the Assembly, instead of addressing themselves to points which experience has shown to be susceptible of improvement, sought to repeal the law as a whole and to provide in its place for a return to the old order of things, the larger and better portion of the community looked to the Republican Senators for protection. To judicious amendments there would be no objection, but a proposition to invest in the Mayors of this City and Brooklyn the exclusive power and authority to grant licenses, too surely foreshadowed a renewal of Sunday drunkenness and crime to be contemplated with indifference. From this danger the City has been saved by the Senate.

Whether the constituents of the members who insisted on an unconditional repeal of the present law, approve of the tactics which led to this result, is a question not easily answered. If unwilling to listen to compromise—if resolved to accept nothing less than the repeal of the obnoxious measure, and the substitution therefor of a system framed in the liquor dealers' interest—they are of course satisfied. Their Democratic champions fulfilled their promises by waging a fight which ended in nothing. On the other hand, the more sensible friends of amendment, who would retain the principle of the Excise Law while abating its severity, or would supersede a somewhat invidious local scheme by a law applicable to the entire State, must feel that an excellent opportunity has been lost by the obstinacy and unreasonableness of the Democrats. We have some reason to be thankful that they overshot the mark.

Our National Strength at Sea.

The tone of the British Parliament upon every American question brought before it—the *Alabama* claims, the allegiance doctrine, the imprisonment of American citizens—shows conclusively that each and all will find a pacific solution. Yet occasionally we discover some fierce and unterrified Moloch in Congress or the Press, mouthing menaces of war, when there is no occasion for "big-words" at all. We suspect that these gentlemen base their sound and fury on the theory that we are so well prepared, just now, for a fight, that it is a pity to be disappointed of one; that the late war left us in such superb condition of men and material that it would be mere healthful exercise to whip out any other nation. But for this notion, we are sure there would be less disposition among noisy patriots to breath out threatenings and slaughter against foreign Powers.

We think the country is far worse prepared than people in general imagine for a foreign war—and that not only in the financial light, but in view of the *matériel* at command. A foreign war would necessarily be in great part a naval one, by reason of the ocean that intervenes. We talk flippantly sometimes of invading Canada in case of war with England. So we could; but the man in the lottery story might as well have threatened that, if people didn't let him alone, he would draw an elephant. For maritime warfare we are actually, (apart from the matter of expense,) less in condition to go to war with England, for example, than England is to go to war with us. Both for offensive and defensive operations, the navies of both countries would be divided into two great classes—one, the fleet, heavily-armed cruisers, designed to protect domestic commerce, and to prey upon foreign; the other, iron-clad vessels designed to defend the national coast and harbors, and, perhaps, to swoop upon those of the enemy. Now, as to the latter class, mortifying as may be the confession, we believe it nevertheless true, that there is not one of our monitors that can be relied upon to resist, at close quarters, the best modern artillery, except, perhaps, the *Dictator*.

We seem to forget that most of our famous monitors were designed and built half-a-dozen years ago. They were constructed to meet the exigencies of a special case, and to be adequate to the artillery of that day. How perfectly they met and solved that problem, history has recorded. But enormous strides have since been taken in artillery, and especially in naval batteries. At that time, for example, the English carried no heavier guns in broadsides than 68-pounders, and did not dream that heavier could be carried. Against the iron side of the first monitors, therefore, the heaviest broadsides in the Royal navy would have rattled like so many pebbles flung by a schoolboy. But with the advent of the monitor came a revolution in the batteries of English ships as well as our own. By borrowing the famous monitor gun-carriage and compressor-gear, with trivial modifications, the English, like ourselves, are now able to put the heavy guns of modern warfare into their broadside ships. For the rest, the Shoeburyness experiments have showed that artillery, in the great match game, has for the moment got the better of armor.

Perhaps it will be replied that our 15-inch gun can also shoot through the side of any British iron-clad afloat. That is true enough; but an enemy's weakness would be no proof of our own imperviousness. The fact to be appreciated is, that while formerly our whole iron-clad fleet was impregnable to the heaviest British ordnance afloat, it is so no longer. Hence relatively we have lost in power since that day. If, again, it be answered that under the monitor system ships can be built to resist any British ordnance yet constructed, we shall admit the point; but they are not built now. The *Puritan* is not more than half done; the whole *Kalamazoo* class is still farther behind. The *Dictator* alone of our present iron-clads could be sure of keeping out hostile shots. It is true enough that we have a system of construction for armored ships capable of keeping pace even with the enormous strides of modern artillery, and even of keeping ahead. But that does not help the fact that *now* we have no such navy, and hence it is that brags of what we should do instantly on the sudden outbreak of war, are extremely out of place. If we wish to avoid the cost of building monitors suitable to the age, we must not idly provoke foreign war.

As to the other class of ships, the "fast cruisers" designed to prey upon foreign commerce and protect our own, we are still more wofully deficient. Here, we have not outgrown our vessels, but they are unfit for their purpose. In the new screw fleet we have the *Wampanoag* class, of five vessels, and the *Contoocook* and *Guerriere* class, of which, we believe, there should be about twenty. These ships are marred by defects in steam machinery. Our navy of 1859 and 1860 contained some excellent ships, the *Brooklyn*, *Lancaster*, *&c.*, but they are not fast enough. The *Wampanoag* class is fast enough, but everything has been sacrificed to speed. The *Wampanoag's* battery is very much too light for a war-ship; and the fact that she can only carry six days' supply of coal is fatal to her efficiency, since this defect is not made up by sailing-power, in which the ship is much wanting. As for the class represented by the *Guerriere*, the accounts of the latter's voyage to Brazil are thoroughly disappointing on the very point where alone excellence was possible—that of speed. Meanwhile the British navy is filling up with new wooden ships of medium size, very fast, and capable of carrying heavy batteries. All our "double-enders" are good for nothing now. There were nearly forty of them built, and they would sell very cheap, if at all. The "90-day" gunboats are hardly worth the mentioning.

In view of such facts, we submit that it is not the part of wisdom to be bristling with belligerency on questions which a little good temper and common sense will bring to a pacific settlement.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Connecticut election takes place next Monday. All indications point to a Republican victory. The State has been thoroughly canvassed by both parties, and the issues involved have been ably discussed, on both sides, by eloquent and experienced speakers. Our special correspondent has kept our readers advised of the progress of the canvass in all parts of the State. The result will be regarded as an important indication of popular sentiment on impeachment, reconstruction, and the nomination of Gen. GRANT.

MACAULAY, in that celebrated account of the trial by impeachment of WARREN HASTINGS, has these remarks: "Whatever confidence may be placed in the decision of the Peers on an appeal arising out of an ordinary litigation, it is certain that no man has the least confidence in their impartiality, *when a great public functionary, charged with a great State crime, is brought to the bar. They are all politicians. There is hardly one among them whose vote* on an impeachment may not be confidently predicted before a witness has been examined." Will any future historian apply remarks like these to the American Senate?

The unanimity with which the party Press denounce Mr. GLENN, of the State Assembly, for his denunciation of corruption, is remarkable. Both parties evidently fear the effect of rigid explorations into the general facts of the case, and both join of course in demanding that no charges but such as are "specific" shall be inquired into. Mr. LE BAU, in a speech which commends the hearty applause of the *Argus*, made a general assault upon Mr. GLENN, saying "it is a dirty bird that fouls its own nest,"—meaning thereby that it is very improper for Mr. GLENN to show up the corruption of members of the body to which he belongs. In this sentiment, we are told, the whole Assembly concur. We don't doubt it.

It is always an ungrateful task to seem to reproach any man of approved nobility of soul and great good deeds with injustice or folly; and yet a letter lately written by GARIBALDI to KARL BLIND, from Caprera, gives utterance to a sentiment apparently dictated rather by passion than by wisdom. "To combat BONAPARTE," he writes, "is to combat the Evil One. In my opinion, therefore, not only all Germany ought to withstand him, but Italy also. Nay, the whole world ought to make common cause against him." Even the Evil One should have his due: what would Italy be at this day, had it not been for LOUIS NAPOLEON? A group of petty provinces and Austrian dependencies. This is not only ungrateful, it is absurd; and it makes evident the fact that age cannot wither nor custom stale the infinite rashness of that inborn iconoclast, JOSEPH GARIBALDI.

Really the uses that women are put to now-a-days are somewhat startling. To say nothing of the ordinary aspects in which they are usually considered, women have been canvassed as editors, as voters, as Judges, Foreign Ministers, Senators, Presidents and everything else. And now our neighbor the *Commercial* heads an article "Woman as a Topic." This is the latest of the forms in which she has been compelled to serve. At all events she cannot, by any stretch of fancy, be considered as a "*minor* topic,"—so that we do not feel called on to pursue the subject further.

Holding one's self responsible to a political party must be somewhat irksome now and then to ambitious aspirants for political distinction. Chief Justice CHASE must find it so. He has ventured to claim that in presiding over the Court of Impeachment he had some of the ordinary rights of a presiding officer, and in that claim he has thus far been sustained by the Court. But the Chicago *Tribune* pours out upon him, in no stinted measure, the vials of its wrath. While in Mr. LINCOLN'S Cabinet, it says, his arrogance was insufferable. The Republicans have shown their wisdom in not nominating him for the Presidency. He is reminded that he makes a fatal mistake, if he supposes he "can thwart the purpose of the nation to impeach Mr. JOHNSON," and is menaced with impeachment himself, if he persists in his claims, which are declared to be "an assumption of power second only to that which has made JOHNSON'S impeachment necessary." Party sway, administered in this style, is certainly not particularly gentle.

NAPOLEON has several times amused Europe by hints of his intention to take grounds in favor of a general disarmament. More recently rumors have been prevalent in Berlin of a disposition on the part of the Prussian Government to initiate negotiations in this direction. It is from one of these two Powers that the movement must come, if it come at all. But there is, unfortunately, always too much ground for discrediting these announcements of their purpose to attempt any relief of the tremendous military burdens that are crushing public industry and destroying the popular welfare. That the effects of such a step would be vastly beneficial to all Europe, there is no question. As the London *Times* says, "there is a consciousness in all the money markets of Europe that if such a movement could be brought to any practical result, an era of commercial and financial prosperity would be inaugurated, such as would surpass all previous experience."

It is stated on good authority that over two thousand freedmen, mainly in Georgia and Alabama, have sent in petitions to the Colonization Society to be sent to Liberia. Their leading motive seems to be a conviction that the future relations between the whites and blacks of the South will be so unfriendly as to render their own prosperity and even their existence, a matter of the greatest doubt and difficulty. While the support of the General Government might give them the right to vote and some sort of security against violence, it will only embitter the feeling of the whites toward them; and with that hostility, affecting as it must their chances for employment and of acquiring property, they do not feel able to contend. These are rather sad and discouraging representations, but there is probably a good deal of foundation for them.

The *Saturday Review*, always great on the subject of woman, recently said that it remembered no single instance of a *humorous* woman. The *Pall-Mall Gazette* replies to this by referring to Mrs. CENTLIVRE and Mrs. INCHBALD, who have written many comedies thought to have some humor. Miss BURNEY is also generally credited with humor, though of a somewhat coarse texture. But for fineness of quality Miss AUSTEN ranks among the most remarkable of humorists. Mrs. BEECHER STOWE has manifested humor of a rare quality. Mrs. GASKELL also in her novels is distinctively humorous, and it would be difficult to persuade most people that GEORGE ELIOT is altogether without humor. In short the *Gazette* is inclined to go to the opposite extreme from the *Saturday*, and says that if it dared to venture on easy generalization it should feel disposed to assert that, if women were eminently distinguished in one direction, that direction would be toward *humor*.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

The last performances of "Rosedale" will be given at Wallack's Theatre to-day and this evening. The only *matinée* of that enlivening drama which can be given is to take place at 1 o'clock, and at this performance the piece will be presented in all the completeness that has marked its recent interesting representations.

Matinées will also be given to-day of "Humpty Dumpty," at the Olympic Theatre; and of the "White Fawn" at Niblo's Garden. The "Cynocephalus" will ride at the circus in the afternoon; and *matinées* will be given at Banvard's Museum and at the New-York Theatre; at the last-named place, the season will be brought to an end with to-night's performance.

The last performances of Mr. DE WALDEN'S comedy, "Joe," are announced for this afternoon and evening. Mr. CHANFRAU will appear in another character on Monday.

WASHINGTON.

Collector Appointed for the Eighth District—The New-York Post-Office—The Philadelphia Revenue Board.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 3.

The nomination of ALEXANDER SPAULDING, to be Collector of the Eighth District, was made on the recommendation of Hon. JAMES BROOKS, who also obtained the withdrawal of BIXBY'S name, which had been previously sent in for the place. SPAULDING'S friends claim that Senator MORGAN will not object to his confirmation. It will be remembered that THOS. PASTEN was nominated some time since to be Assessor in the same district, *vice* BENAKER, the present incumbent. It is not probable, however, that the Senate will consent to the proposed changes.

THE FLORIDA CONSTITUTION.

The Reconstruction Committee concluded their examination of the Florida Constitution question, and will doubtless decide in favor of the Reed Constitution, as it is called, which is indorsed by Gen. MEADE, and was adopted by the full Convention. after the records had been completed by that officer, to return to Tallahassee. It will be remembered that the present Republican ticket now in the field in that State was nominated with this Constitution as a platform, and it is supposed that the action of the Committee will result in harmonizing the conflicting interests in the Union Party, and ensure the success of the ticket.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 3.

THE NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE.

In answer to a resolution introduced in the House of Representatives, March 6, by Mr. VAN WYCK, the Secretary of the Treasury forwarded the report of Mr. MULLET, supervising architect of the Treasury Department, as to the estimated cost, plans and material of the proposed Post-office and Court-house in New-York City, which was presented to-day. Mr. MULLET doubts the propriety of occupying the whole lot with the building, as the City might in the rear cut off all egress; that the building is proposed larger even than the respective wants of the City, giving 188 superficial feet to each employe, whereas the most now used is in the Chicago office, 75 feet each. Second—The driveway is objectionable for the receiving and delivering of mails, using much room at a great expense, excluding light and air from the rear of the building. Third—That there is an excessive use of iron and carpenter work, and lumber will be only three per cent. of the estimated cost. The interior finish of iron, while three times the expense of wood, is not so beautiful, with no possible advantage. Fourth—The mode of ventilation is defective. The Commissioners' estimate of the cost is $3,542,930. Mr. MULLET says, with proper alterations in the plan and bulk of marble, the cost should be $2,495,212, while the same plan in granite would cost about $2,000,000.

INTERNAL REVENUE BOARD DISSOLVED.

The Philadelphia Revenue Internal Board—composed of the District Attorney, Surveyor of the Port, Postmaster, Director of the Mint and the Assistant Treasurer of the United States—has been dissolved at the request of its members, and the duties which have been performed by them have been remitted to the Collectors and Assessors of the various districts.

A WITNESS FOR THE PRESIDENT.

J. B. MCCULLOUGH, a newspaper correspondent, has been summoned by counsel for the President, to give testimony in the Impeachment trial, to show that the President, in his reported conversation with him, declared his action in the Stanton-Thomas matter, was with the view of only obtaining a judicial decision on the constitutionality of the Tenure of Office bill.

NEW-YORK.

Legislative Proceedings—The Assembly Corruption Charges—Mr. Glenn Denied Counsel—The New Constitution.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, April 3, 1868.

The Assembly, this morning, was engaged in the third reading of bills, with two or three interludes.

One of them was the passage of a resolution discharging the Committee on Railroads from the further consideration of the Thirty-fourth-street bill, and referring it to the Committee of the Whole, which was done with a jerk—the Assembly evidently feeling that the Committee was not giving bills a fair show.

Another interlude was the introduction of a resolution to authorize Mr. GLENN to employ counsel to aid him in prosecuting the charges of corruption which he preferred a few days ago. On this, the old fellow was badgered and beat, every one but Messrs. PITTS and ANDREWS being apparently intent on putting him down. The House refused to give him authority to employ counsel, and then he asked leave of absence for one week, in order, as he stated, to give him opportunity to recruit his health. At first this was refused, but on second thoughts the House complied with the request. It is becoming evident that nothing is to come of all this tempest. Mr. GLENN is in earnest and sincere, but he is not equal to the task he has undertaken. He is treading on almost every man's corns, and the consequent result is, that the "life is being worried out of him," as he phrases it.

The bill to provide for submitting the new Constitution to the people was considered in Committee of the Whole, and finally ordered to a third reading, just as it was originally reported. It submits the articles separately, at the regular election in November next. It is more than probable that it may be "slightually" altered in the Senate.

The House also heard, considered and passed upon a report from the Committee on Elections, in favor of giving SLOSSON the seat occupied by VAN BRUNT, as the representative from the upper district of New-York. The report was concurred in, and the contestant at once admitted.

THE SENATE

was hearing bills read a third time, and voting on them, until about 1 o'clock, when general business was taken up. The bulk of what was done, was the ordering of bills back to report complete—of which there was a muchness.

Senator BRADLEY introduced a bill directing the Commissioners of Emigration to accept $2 per head for emigrants, in lieu of the bonds now given. A similar bill is before the Committee on Commerce in the Assembly.

Senator TWEED introduced a bill to incorporate the "Old Guard," of the City of New-York. It takes in all the members of the Light and City Guards, and all who have served under Capts. VINCENT and MCARDLE. The object of the Corporation is the promotion of social intercourse and the protection and support of the widows and orphans of those who have been members.

Mr. GENET introduced a bill requiring all contracts for work to be done in the City of New-York to be let to the lowest bidder, and making the Comptroller, Corporation Counsel and Recorder a commission to approve and determine assessments for improvements, instead of the Common Council, as now. It also compels the Comptroller to pay all lawful debts of the City within twenty days, instead of leaving it to his discretion, as at present.

Here the Senate adjourned over until Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock, when the Underground and Arcade Railroads are to be the special order.

LEO.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE... ALBANY, Friday, April 3.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the charter of the Hamilton Savings Bank.

Amending the Auburn Free School act.

Authorizing the Village of Geneseo to raise $15,000 for the Wadsworth Normal School.

Amending the act relative to frauds in assessments for local improvements in New-York.

Incorporating the Alpine and Yonkers Ferry Company.

Incorporating the Binghamton and Port Dickenson Railroad Company.

Authorizing the Black River and St. Lawrence Railroad Company to use a wood rail.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Incorporating the Working Woman's Protective Union.

Authorizing Syracuse to loan its credit to the Syracuse and Northern Railroad.

Relative to copying certain papers in the clerk's office of the Court of Common Pleas, New-York.

Against incorporating companies for the erection of buildings. Agreed to.

Against the bill relative to the foreclosure of mortgages by advertisement. Agreed to.

For the better protection of public halls and public meetings.

Incorporating the Corcoran Irish Legion Association of New-York.

For the improvement of Park-avenue and Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn.

Relative to the Police and Fire Departments in Syracuse.

The Hell Gate Pilot bill was reported back for the consideration of the Senate.

Against incorporating the Union Savings Bank of New-York. Agreed to.

Amending the charter of the North River Savings Bank.

Mr. FOLGER, in answer to the resolution of inquiry, reported as unanimous the opinion of the Judiciary Committee, that the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction will be eligible by joint ballot next Tuesday, when the term of the present incumbent will expire.

Mr. MURPHY called up the resolution providing for a joint ballot next Tuesday, for the election of a Superintendent of Public Instruction, and it was adopted.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. WILLIAMS introduced a bill for the establishment of a line of coaches and vehicles in and through Central Park, New-York.

By Mr. TWEED—Incorporating the Old Guard of New-York.

By Mr. BEARD—Authorizing the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company to take stock in the Northern Coal and Iron Company, and the Wilkesbarre Bridge Company.

By Mr. BRADLEY—To reduce the emigrant head-money at the Port of New-York from $2 50 to $2.

The bill appropriating $30,000 for the repair of the Eastern Division of the Canal, and $12,000 for the repair of the State dam at Troy, was passed.

Mr. MURPHY introduced a bill for the settlement of the adjudicated awards made to the soldiers of 1812.

Mr. GENET introduced a bill constituting the Comptroller, Corporation Counsel and Recorder, of New-York, a Board to confirm assessment lists, instead of the Common Council.

Adjourned until to-morrow evening.

ASSEMBLY.

COMMITTEE DISCHARGED.

Mr. D. BURNS moved that the Committee on Railroads be discharged from the further consideration of the bill authorizing the construction of a railroad in Thirty-fourth-street, New-York, and that the same be referred to the Committee of the Whole. Carried.

THE GLENN INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Mr. RANNY moved that Mr. GLENN be authorized to employ counsel to aid him in perfecting charges of corruption made against members of the House.

Mr. JACOBS opposed the resolution. Mr. GLENN had made charges of corruption against the House, and had stated that he could prove them if he had the opportunity. Let him bring it forward. He did not need the aid of counsel to do it. When the Committee appointed to make the investigation shall ask for assistance, he would cheerfully vote for it.

Mr. LA BAU said the charges made against the House were the result of a distorted vision. Mr. GLENN was an extreme radical man, and though, perhaps, not influenced by improper motives, had been misled in the course pursued. If the charges he had made were true he could substantiate them before the fair Committee appointed, without a lawyer to help him. The Committee would take care to maintain the honor and dignity of the House.

Mr. PITTS was willing to give the gentleman aid. He would not shrink from the most thorough investigation.

Mr. LASHER, as a member of the Investigating Committee, said they had only had one meeting, and had as yet scarcely looked over the ground. As yet they had seen no necessity for counsel. Should such a necessity arise hereafter, they would advise the House.

Mr. SELKREG had voted for Mr. GLENN'S original resolution, and could not be charged with bias in the case. He was opposed to the employment of counsel until the Committee should officially ask it.

W. S. CLARK said there were good lawyers on the Committee. They were fully competent to examine witnesses, and he was opposed to interference until they should ask for aid.

The resolution to furnish a counsel was lost.

Mr. GLENN asked for leave of absence for one week on account of ill-health, which was agreed to.

CONTESTED ELECTION REPORT.

F. H. WOODS, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, made a report in favor of awarding to Mr. BLAUSEAK the seat now occupied by Mr. VAN BRUNT. The report was laid on the table, and made a special order for Tuesday.

BILLS PASSED.

The Annual Appropriation bill.

To enable rural cemeteries to acquire title to lands.

The motion to reconsider the vote on the passage of the bill providing for the appointment of a Supreme Court Reporter, was lost.

Adjourned.

TELEGRAMS.

Parliamentary Division on the Question of Irish Reform.

Humaita, the Paraguayan Stronghold, Captured by the Allies.

IRISH REFORM.

The Debate on the Irish Church Question—Mr. Gladstone's Resolutions Adopted.

London, Friday, April 3—Midnight.

The House of Commons was densely crowded to-night, both on the floor and in the galleries, long before the hour for the commencement of the proceedings.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Disraeli, rose and moved for adjournment to the 20th inst. when the House should rise to-night, if in the division the Liberals should have a majority. Then the House might go into Committee on the Irish Church, report progress and resume debate on the 27th. He promised that the Budget would be produced on the 23d inst.

The motion was agreed to.

The debate on the Irish Church was then resumed.

Mr. Coleridge said it was quite possible to be a devout friend of the English Establishment and at the same time a foe to the Church of Ireland. The latter was flourishing before it was endowed by the State, and was thriving now in the Colonies and the world over without aid and would survive all establishments. The union was in his opinion repealable. The Church of England was tolerant; that of Ireland was by force of circumstances bigoted and militant. It should be plucked up by the roots. The Ministers had not said it would not disestablish the Irish Church. Even Mr. Hardy, who went further than any other member of the Government, said that only in that case he would resign.

Mr. Hardy, interrupting Mr. Coleridge, said the Ministry would oppose the resolves proposed by Mr. Gladstone, and would never aid the disestablishment of the Irish Church.

Mr. Coleridge said the resolve was not an abstract proposition, for it would show to Ireland that England had begun to regard the question from the Irish point of view, and would right the other wrongs of Ireland, as they arose when her garrison should be pensioned off. Ireland would accept the omen, the war would be over, and she would meet England on friendly terms.

Mr. Beresford Hope opposed the amendment of Lord Stanley, proposing to throw the whole subject over to the next Parliament.

Mr. Stansfeld also spoke against the amendment.

Mr. Lanyon and Viscount Hamilton spoke in favor of postponement, and Mr. Nugent and Mr. Lloyd against it.

Earl Mayo said the disendowment of the Irish Church would increase absenteeism on the part of landlords from Irish soil indefinitely. He owned to the existence of discontent, but this measure would divide Ireland into two hostile camps, for Fenianism had got to be based on hatred to the Irish Church. He asked for delay and the obtaining of further information. He should oppose the resolves to the last as factious and mischievous.

Mr. Cardwell said nothing was to be gained by delay. The Liberals had a clear and intelligible issue to place before the country, and the Tories should be as explicit. He hoped the Premier would tell the House what his views really were.

Mr. Disraeli said the House had been suddenly called to go into Committee for the disestablishment of the Irish Church. He had to consider the best mode of meeting this movement. He might have moved the previous question, or have met the propositions with a direct negative, denying that any change in the Irish Church was desirable. But having admitted that a beneficial change was possible, that course was impracticable. The Government had, therefore, moved an amendment, the obscurity of which he justified by the maxim of Sir Robert Peel, that "Ministers should never state their policy in an amendment; if attempted at length it would be cumbrous, and if brief it would be ambiguous; but they should seize the salient points and maintain them." Mr. Disraeli mentioned two points which defeat the resolves, viz.: that the time was inopportune, as a commission was now examining into Church affairs, and that this Parliament was morally incompetent to settle the question. He then attacked Mr. Gladstone for his adoption of and urging the crusade against the Church at eight days' notice. The act of union was a solemn covenant between the Irish and English Protestants, to be observed in all its bearings. Mr. Gladstone had appealed to the new House, but the new House could not be hoodwinked into giving up their privileges. He attacked Mr. Cranbourne and his motives, and said the only effect would be to evoke Mr. Lowe from his cave of Adullam and join him in the chorus of reciprocal malignity. But now they had the hour and the man, though somehow the man was not yet here. His remarks were on the defensive. He had never attacked any man in his life. [Cries of "Peel."] He admitted that there was something critical in the affairs of Ireland, but said there was no danger from Fenianism; that was prostrated so low that no call for revolutionary measures could be made. The Irish had always had his sympathy. He did not despise their sentimental grievance, but the Irish were not a conquered race, nor was the Church a badge of conquest. The Tory policy was one of conciliation. They had sought to aid the Catholics in order to strengthen Protestants and attain equality. It had been successful. But Mr. Gladstone proposed a change which outraged the feelings of a large and influential part of the community. What was to be thought of a statesman who should throw a fireband into the State and kindle the direst flames? The plan proposed was simple confiscation. Ritualists and Papists have long been plotting to seize, with the aid of the Liberal Party, the supreme power of the realm, and if the present movement should succeed the Crown itself would be in danger.

Mr. Gladstone said much of the speech of the Premier was the result of a heated imagination. So far as the endowments of the Irish Church were concerned, the Liberals only proposed funding them for the benefit of the State revenues. Ireland had been for three years in a state of war. The *habeas corpus* was suspended, and only the great power of England had kept down disaffection. The recent Imperial State letter was a symptom of more perilous affairs abroad, and it was necessary that the House should face this question at once.

THE LATEST.

London, Saturday, April 4—3 A. M.

At 2:15 this morning the debate ended, and a division took place on Lord Stanley's amendment to postpone the consideration of Mr. Gladstone's resolve until the next Parliament. Six hundred members voted, and the Government was defeated by sixty majority. The announcement was greeted by the wild cheers of the Liberals.

On going into Committee, which motion was carried, Mr. Gladstone's resolves were carried by a majority of fifty-six.

In Committee, Mr. Gladstone moved his first resolution, and that the Committee report progress.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Prince and Princess Teck and other members of the Royal family, stayed in the Royal Gallery during the entire debate.

The House, at 3:30 A. M., adjourned.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The War on the Parana—Humaita Taken by the Allies—The Brazilian Fleet Before Asuncion.

Lisbon, Friday, April 3.

The regular mail steamship from Brazil, bringing dates from Rio de Janeiro to the 11th ult., arrived at this port late yesterday.

The news from the contending armies on the Parana is important and thrilling. The Allied army stormed the redoubt at Humaita, and after a desperate resistance succeeded in carrying the work. They captured 15 large guns and a large quantity of stores and ammunition. All accounts agree that the garrison fought desperately. At the time the land forces were so engaged, the Brazilian fleet, taking advantage of the moment, successfully forced a passage past the land batteries and reached Asuncion. The city, however, had been evacuated by the Paraguayan troops and deserted by its citizens.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

The Last Mass Meeting of the Campaign—Speeches by Gens. Sickles and Pleasanton.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Middletown, Conn., Friday, April 3.

The last Republican meeting of the campaign here, as well as the largest and most enthusiastic, was held to-night, B. Bent, Jr., presiding. The speakers, Gens. Sickles and Pleasonton, were received at the depot by the Middletown post of the Grand Army of the Republic, and escorted to the hotel with music and cannon. It was a grand ovation in which almost the entire population joined.

Gen. Sickles spoke for an hour in the evening, reviewing the course of the Democracy, and showing how it had forfeited the support of all loyal men, and could never again attain the ascendency in this country.

Gen. Pleasonton followed in a brief speech, sustaining the Reconstruction policy of Congress as against the Johnson policy of restoring the rebels to power, and pointing out the course which loyal men should take on the questions of the day.

Every allusion by the speakers to Grant or the impeachment of Johnson was received with vociferous cheering.

Old Middletown is awake, and will wipe out the Democratic majority of last year on Thursday next.

The Success of the Republicans Conceded—No Democrats Willing to Make Bets.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Hartford, Friday, April 3.

Information received from certain parts of the State, together with recent developments in this city, render the success of the Republican ticket, on Monday next, so secure that betting Republicans here are anxious to find Democrats who will bet upon the election of English. One thousand dollars has been placed in the hands of Mr. Goodrich, of the *Courant*, with no takers.

The Indian Peace Commissioners at Omaha.

St. Louis, Mo., Friday, April 3.

The Indian Peace Commissioners held a short session at Omaha on Wednesday night.

Gen. Sherman left for Washington yesterday, and Gen. Augur will take his place on the Commission. Gov. Butler, of Nebraska, and Gov. Faulke, of Dacotah, will accompany the Commission to Fort Laramie. Mr. Taylor, the President of the Commission, will not be with the Board in consequence of severe illness in his family. The Commissioners will leave Omaha for the North Platte this evening, where they expect to meet Spotted Tail, and other chiefs of the Brule, Ogallala and Sioux, who did not sign the treaty made last Fall. It is expected that they will now accept and sign it on the terms then offered. From North Platte the entire Commission will proceed to Fort Laramie, where they have promised to meet the Indians at the full of the moon. Upon the conclusion of their business at Laramie a part of the Commission will proceed to New-Mexico.

The Arkansas Legislature—The Vote on the Constitution.

Memphis, Friday, April 3.

The Memphis *Appeal's* special of to-day says that the newly-elected Legislature of Arkansas met and organized to-day at the capitol; that James N. Barbor, of Pope County, was elected President of the Senate, and J. G. Price, of Little Rock, Speaker of the House, and that the result of the voting on the Constitution at the military polls has not been announced, yet there is no doubt the State has gone against the Constitution by 5,000 majority. The Radicals, however, claim a majority of several thousand. The Legislature, after organizing, adjourned until to-morrow.

Affairs in New-Orleans—The Registry Lists Reopened.

New-Orleans, Friday, April 3.

Gen. Steedman left for Washington to-day to answer the summons in the Impeachment trial.

The internal revenue receipts of the First District of Louisiana for March were $452,000.

The registry lists were reopened to-day, and are to remain open five days for the purpose of revision and additional registration preparatory to the election.

A break in the levee is threatened eight miles above the city, which would inundate the wide sugar region between the Mississippi and Teche Rivers. Prominent citizens have asked the Board of Levee Commissioners for aid in strengthening the levees.

The river before the city is three feet and three inches below the high water of 1862, and is rising steadily.

The Virginia Convention—Colored Society Celebration.

Richmond, Va., Friday, April 3.

The Convention was engaged to-day on the article concerning the basis of representation, and nearly completed it, taking the registration of last year as a ground. It will give the Republicans 23 majority on the joint ballot.

Gen. Schofield issued an order to enforce the State law against unlawful hunting on public lands.

Evacuation Day was celebrated by the colored societies to-day. About 3,000 blacks gathered on the square and listened to addresses from black speakers. Good order prevailed.

The Canadian Fishing Interests—New Dominion Expenses.

Ottawa, Thursday, April 2.

In the House of Commons Sir John A. Macdonald said that the Government had information of certain changes in the United States custom regulations, prejudicial to the Canadian fishing interest. He declined to state whether the Canadian Government intended to oppose additional tonnage duty on United States fishing vessels; Government had the subject under consideration.

The estimate of expenditures for the year ending June, 1868, was laid before the House. The total of the expenditure will amount to $7,660,766.

Democratic Speakers in Georgia—The Gubernatorial Contest.

Augusta, Ga., Friday, April 3.

Hon. Linton Stephens and Gen. John B. Gordon addressed the Democracy of Richmond County last night, advising the people to vote against the Reconstruction Constitution.

The contest for Governor is becoming excited. The friends of Irwin, the independent candidate, and Bullock, the Republican candidate, are working hard.

If Phalon's new perfume, "Flor de Mayo," had been extant in Cæsar's day, he would have presented a bottle of it to Calphurnia. As it is, Phalon sends bottles of it to California. Sold by all druggists.—*Advt.*

For Spring style Gents' Hats at reduced prices, go to VAIL, No. 141 Fulton-st.—*Advertisement.*

Dr. Schenck's Familiar Talk to His Patients.

[As these plain, informal talks of Dr. Schenck to his patients contain much which may be of interest to all similarly afflicted, it has been thought best to report them occasionally, in order to place the Doctor's views before our readers. They take place at his rooms, at No. 32 Bond-st. He comes on every Tuesday from Philadelphia, and gives advice gratis.]

In what I shall say to you to-day I intend to use the plainest words I can find, so that you can all understand my meaning. I shall not use the technical terms of medicine, nor indulge in any theories or speculations.

By my remedies I claim, under God, to be able to cure Consumption. A stranger might naturally and properly ask: "How does it happen that you can truly pretend to know more about this terrible disease than all the acute and educated minds which have carefully made it a study for several hundred years?"

This would be a fair question, and shall have a fair answer. I do *not* claim to know more than the faculty do about the causes, *nature* and *history* of Consumption. I suppose that my views on these points would be found to agree with those of most educated and intelligent physicians. We should agree that while the *final cause* is obscure; in other words, while it is not possible to say *why* Consumption selects this or that person as a victim, yet the *predisposing* causes are:

1st, *Inheritance.* Consumption is hereditary in a wonderful degree. *One* parent very often entails it upon the offspring, and *both* still more frequently, so that whole families are often swept away, and hand the predisposition down to their children.

2d, *Cold.*—By this we do not mean those changes of weather which often produce inflammation, but long-continued and steady cold, so that a condition of debility is produced. Indeed, whatever tends to produce long-continued debility will, in some persons, generate Pulmonary Consumption. Prominent among these influences are insufficient diet, living in an unwholesome air, sedentary habits, grief, anxiety, disappointment, whether of the affections or in business, and all other depressing emotions; the abuse of mercury and the influence of weakening diseases. I also agree with the best doctors as to the *manner* in which the lungs become affected. Pulmonary Consumption is also called *Tuberculous* Consumption, by which we mean a disease of the lungs caused by tubercles. A tubercle is a small, roundish body, which is deposited in the substance of the lungs by the blood. This is the beginning and first act of the disease. Many of these are often deposited at once. Each one undergoes several changes, which I will not now explain to you, and after producing inflammation of the parts of the lung next to it, ends in ulceration, opens a passage into the bronchial tubes, and passes out at the mouth by spitting. The place where the tubercle grew and ripened now becomes a cavity; and where there are a great many tubercles, of course they make a great many of these little cavities, which gradually unite and leave great holes in the lungs. Unless a stop can be put to this process, it will go on until the substance of the lungs is consumed and death ensues.

Of course I agree with the faculty upon the symptoms and course of the disease; the short, dry, hacking cough, so slight at first, but gradually increasing; then shortness of breath, a quickening pulse, then feverish sensations, flushing of the cheeks and heat in the palms of the hands and soles of the feet, the slight but growing emaciation, with feeble appetite, hemorrhages, increasing cough, disturbed sleep, fevered tongue, then loss of appetite, taking to the bed, then expectoration of softened tubercle in the shape of small lumps of yellowish, cheesy, or curdy matter; hectic fever, brilliant eyes, chills, night sweats, sharp pains in the sides, increasing emaciation and debility, disordered stomach and bowels, diarrhœa, nausea, swollen extremities, hollow cheeks, sunken eyes, weakness so great that expectoration is impossible; then death, bringing welcome relief from the tortures of this horrid monster.

Now, as I have said, I mainly agree with the medical faculty on these points. But when we come to the *treatment* of the disease I differ from it totally. The doctors believe Pulmonary Consumption *cannot be cured.* Therefore they do not try to do anything more than to smooth the patient's path to the grave, and seem quite reckless of the medicines they give so that the patient is kept *comfortable* and *easy*, even if his life is shortened. As soon as tubercles begin to appear in the lungs of a patient, it is a common practice with many leading physicians to begin dosing with whisky in increasing quantities until the ravages of excessive dram-drinking are added to the ravages of the disease. Or they send patients away from home on distant voyages, or to Minnesota or Florida—anything or anywhere so that they may die easy. For they do not pretend to *cure*, and they have no remedies which will do so. Now I say that not only the diseases of the lungs can be cured, but that my medicines do cure them. *The proof is, that by their use thousands of Consumptives have been and are now being cured by them.* The whole science of medicine is based on experiments. We cannot by any process of reasoning decide that any particular medicine will help or cure any particular disease. How was it found that Quinine will cure Chills and Fevers? Why, by trying one thing after another until experience demonstrated that it was a specific for that disease. In just that way I came to a knowledge of remedies that are specifics for diseases of the lungs.

Pulmonary Consumption is hereditary in my family. My father, mother, brothers and sisters all died of it. I had reached almost the last stage of the same downward road, when I was providentially led to experiment with my now famous remedies—the Mandrake Pills, Seaweed Tonic, and Pulmonic Syrup. As the result, you see me before you to-day in perfect health, and weighing over two hundred pounds.

What cured me has cured thousands all over the country. Now these results are not accidental. There is no such thing as an accident in nature. My remedies cure because my theory of Consumption is the correct one, and because these remedies accomplish what I desire to have accomplished by my treatment. I will try and make this plain to you. *Whatever may be the cause*, the *origin* of Pulmonary Consumption is in the blood. Whenever from any of the predisposing causes which I have just now mentioned, the blood becomes degenerated, it begins to make tuberculous deposits in the substance of the lungs. This must be stopped, or death will surely follow. It will not be enough to get rid of the tubercles already deposited and heal up the sores already made, but something must be done to stop further deposits. What shall that be? The regular faculty say, Nothing can be done. I say, purify, enrich and tone up the blood until it becomes so healthy as no longer to make tubercles. Can this be done? Yes. How? By the easiest and most natural way in the world. Take a man such as I see many before me to-day. He shows to the experienced eye, by many infallible signs, that Consumption has set in. He is feeble and without appetite. Now see what I intend to do.

First, I propose to cleanse his stomach and bowels of their dead, slimy, clogging matter. This I shall do with my Mandrake Pills, which are the best cathartic Pills in the world. They contain no calomel or other minerals, only vegetable matter. They evacuate the stomach and bowels gently but thoroughly, and do not weaken or gripe. They act like magic on the liver, rousing it out of its dull, torpid state, and promoting a full, free flow of healthy bile, without which there can be no perfect digestion. Now that the stomach and bowels are cleansed and healthy—what next? *Create an appetite.* This I do by my Seaweed Tonic. The effect of this medicine is wonderful. Unlike a temporary stimulant, which by reaction lets the organs affected sink lower than before, this not only tones up the stomach, but keeps it toned up. The natural craving for food returns in all its force, so that we have now a stomach hungry for food and a digestive apparatus ready to make way with it. What next? You can, any one of you, answer that question. *Put into that hungry stomach an abundant supply of various and nutritious food to be converted by the strange chemistry of digestion into rich red blood.* This will stimulate the heart into stronger action, and it will pump a fuller current out through the arteries; healthy blood will take the place of the thin, blue, flattened fluid in the veins, and soon a circulation will be established which will flow through the lungs without making any unhealthy deposits; strength and flesh will increase, and the bad symptoms steadily diminish. At the same time use my Pulmonic Syrup, as you know I lay great stress on this in curing consumption. People die of consumption because they become so feeble that they cannot throw off the dead matter, which accumulates in the lungs, until they are so stuffed and suffocated that breathing can no longer go on.

My Pulmonic Syrup is the best expectorant known. It blends with the food, and through the blood goes directly to the lungs, attacks and loosens up the yellow, foul, rotten stuff left there by the ripened tubercles, and strengthens and stimulates the bronchial tubes and coatings of the air-passages, until they get strong enough to lift it out and expel it by spitting. Then the lungs get over their soreness and have a chance to rest and heal.

So you see that I have not only shown that my medicines do actually cure consumption by experiment, but it also seems plain that they, or something like them, *would*, from the nature of the case, do so.

I wish I had the time to explain to you more fully how they operate through all the different stages of the disease, and I wish you could follow me while I explained to you the wonderful mechanism of the human body. But I must stop. I sum it all up in this: Good food makes good blood, good blood makes health, and my medicines, Mandrake Pills, Seaweed Tonic and Pulmonic Syrup, used according to directions, enable this to be done.

I see you here looking at me anxiously; I pity you from the bottom of my heart, and wish to help you. Perhaps many of you have only some slight disorder which resembles Consumption in some of its symptoms, but is not so. That I can determine with my Respirometer, which enables me to learn just in what condition the lungs are. For this examination I make a charge of $5. I am glad to see that you follow my advice about the necessity of avoiding exposure to cold and damp. You know I am opposed to any patient of mine going out into raw air with tender, sore lungs. Air that may seem only fresh to sound lungs, is raw and harsh to the lungs of a consumptive. Keep your rooms and breathe a dry, warm air, and only venture out in the very pleasantest weather. I hope to find you have improved when I see you again.

Let Not Prejudice Usurp Your Reason.—It is a fact that, in the minds of many persons, a prejudice exists against what are called patent medicines; but why should this prevent you resorting to an article that has such an array of testimony to support it as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS? Physicians prescribe it; why should you discard it? Judges, usually considered men of talent, have used and do use it in their families; why should you reject it? Let not your prejudice usurp your reason to the everlasting injury of your health. If you are sick, and require a medicine, try these Bitters.

When the bodily energies are worn out by anxiety and need a stimulant, this is the best that can be taken. It is tempered and modified by hygienic herbs and roots, which prevent it from fevering the blood; and hence it does not produce a mere temporary excitement, to be followed by injurious reaction, but communicates a permanent potency to the entire vital organization. Some of its herbal constituents are slightly soporific, so that, in cases where sleeplessness is one of the accompaniments of nervous disease, a dose of it, taken toward bedtime, will tend to produce quiet and refreshing slumber. For palpitation of heart, tremors, hysterics, fainting fits, general restlessness and the causeless fears and distressing fancies to which ladies are especially subject, under certain morbid conditions of mind and body peculiar to their sex, the Bitters will be found the most agreeable and certain of all counter-irritants.

The constitutionally nervous may readily keep their infirmity in constant check by the daily use of this healthful vegetable tonic, and those who have "shattered their nerves," as the phrase is, either by imprudent indulgence or undue physical or intellectual labor, will find in this vitalizing elixir a prompt restorative.

New-York office, No. 36 Dey-st.

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Twenty-five cents per box. By all druggists.

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LAUNDRY SOAP is cut in pieces of ECONOMICAL and convenient size for use. For sale by leading grocers and at the salesrooms of the manufacturers, No. 55 John-st.

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Roses, on their own roots, of the best sorts.
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The Ne Plus Ultra of Dentistry.—We have just seen a set of teeth formed by a combination of rubber and a thin plate of platina, which possesses all the requisites of cleanliness, comfort, convenience, lightness, strength and durability, in the greatest degree, and persuades us to call the invention the Ultima Thule of Dentistry. From the rubber being adjustable to every variation of the mouth, and enabling the teeth to be fitted accurately, comfort is assured, and the secretion of food in cracks, with consequent fetid odor, is entirely obviated. Platina being far stronger than gold, a thinner plate can be used, making the set extremely light; and the metal being incorrodible, the combination is unequaled in cleanliness. The set is held perfectly firm in the mouth by atmospheric pressure, applied according to a new method. The celebrated Dentist, Dr. Hoyt, of No. 878 Broadway, near 18th-st., is the patentee and sole manufacturer of this important invention.—*Sunday Mercury.*

Keep the Head Cool and the Hair healthy. Get a bottle of CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR at once. See how rapidly and pleasantly it will do its work. It restores gray hair to its original color, and stops its falling out. Recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists. See Chevalier's "Treatise on the Hair," sent by mail free. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., No. 1,123 Broadway.

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Everything new in Hats for Ladies, Misses, Boys and Infants. Prices reduced at
GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Money deposited now in the Third-av. Savings Bank will draw interest from April 1. 3d-av., corner 26th-st.

Try One of Fleming's $6 or $7 Hats; they are stylish, beautifully trimmed, and are surpassed by none. No. 146 Fulton-st., near Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Everdell's, 302 Broadway—Wedding Cards, the most elegant in the City, French Note Paper, &c.

MARRIED.

Abeel—Hall.—At Trenton, N. J., on Thursday, April 2, at the First Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. Hall, assisted by Rev. Dr. Abeel, Mr. Gustavus Neilson Abeel, of Newark, to Miss Margaret A. Hall, daughter of John Hall, D. D., of Trenton.

Nash—Brown.—In this City, on Thursday, April 2, by Rev. Samuel Cooke, D. D., Jesse S. Nash, of Bridgeport, Conn., to Emma, daughter of the late Samuel S. Brown, of New-York.

DIED.

Atkinson.—On Thursday, April 2, at No. 752 7th-av., near 54th-st., Jane, mother of Jonathan, William and Charles Atkinson, in her 73d year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Timothy's Episcopal Church, (Dr. Geer's,) 57th st., west of 8th-av., on Sunday, April 5, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

Bacon.—In this City, on Thursday, April 2, Lela Corinne, daughter of Theodore C. and Susie B. Bacon, aged 1 year and 28 days.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 354 West 23d-st., this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock.

Bogardus.—At Hudson, N. Y., on Thursday, April 2, Peter Bogardus.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, Warren-st., Hudson, on Sunday at 2 P. M.

Britton.—Maime Britton, only child of B. Taylor and Mary Britton, aged 11 months and 28 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Park House, Orange, N. J., this day, (Saturday,) April 4, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Burlage.—On Monday, March 16, in Nice, France, R. W. Burlage, aged 84 years, and formerly a resident of New-York.

Bouton.—At Birmingham, Conn., on Thursday morning, April 2, Mrs. Priscilla Bouton, widow of the late John M. Bouton, aged 75 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Fitch Smith, Birmingham, Conn., on Saturday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

De Voe.—On Thursday evening, April 2, Frederick De Voe, in the 86th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Monday morning at 8½ o'clock, from the Free Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Perry and 4th sts. His remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment.

Denholm.—At Passaic, N. J., on Friday morning, April 3, William, infant son of William A. and Grace Denholm.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, on Sunday, April 5, at 1½ o'clock.

Dodge.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, April 3, Levi Dodge, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, April 5, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 403 Cumberland-st.

Feller.—At Grande Ligne, Canada, on Sunday, March 29, of pneumonia, Mme. Henrietta Feller.

Harriot.—On Thursday, April 2, Hampton Harriot, M. D.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the medical profession, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 113 West 43d-st., on Sunday at 5 o'clock P. M.

Lockwood.—On Thursday, April 2, at No. 21 Concord-st., Brooklyn, Josephine Varick, daughter of Catharine E. Lockwood, and grand-daughter of Sarah F. Roome, in the 16th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Pompton Plains, N. J., for interment.

Mangam.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, April 3, William D. Mangam, 52 years of age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, corner of Clinton-av. and Willoughby, on Sunday, April 5, at 2½ o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives are requested to attend without further notice.

Michals.—On Friday, April 3, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Sarah Michals, in the 59th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Sunday, April 5, at 1½ P. M., from her late residence, No. 11 Filmore-place, Williamsburg, L. I.

Porter.—At early morn Friday, April 3, Jeannie Hoag, only child of the late Dr. Mortimer G. Porter, aged 9 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her uncle, Daniel J. Hoag, No. 160 West 34th-st.

Paige.—At Schenectady, N. Y., on Tuesday, March 31, Alonzo C. Paige.

Funeral services at the Presbyterian Church on Saturday afternoon, April 4, at 4½ o'clock.

Parker.—At Perth Amboy, on Wednesday morning, April 1, James Parker, aged 92 years and 1 month.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral at St. Peter's Church, Perth Amboy, at 12 M. on Saturday, April 4. The train for Perth Amboy leaves the foot of Cortlandt-st. at 10:10 A. M., returning at 4 P. M.

Rogers.—On Friday morning, April 3, Maria Rogers, widow of the late Thomas Rogers, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, April 6, at 10 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 238 East Broadway, New-York.

Ryerson.—On Friday, April 3, Edwin W. Ryerson, aged 34 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Charles Shields, No. 309 East 17th-st., on Sunday, April 5, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

Wesley.—In this City, on Friday, April 3, Ella J. Wesley, daughter of E. B. and Elizabeth Wesley, in the 20th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at St. Mark's Church, corner of 2d-av. and 10th-st., on Monday, April 6, at 9½ A. M. Her remains will be taken by the 11½ A. M. New-Haven train to Rye, Westchester County, for interment.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 202.]

Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street,
New-York, April 2, 1868.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of West Thirty-fourth-street, North River, Wednesday, April 1. Description—Five feet six inches high, stout built, about thirty-five or thirty-eight years of age, brown hair and mustache, with chin whiskers, grayish eyes, teeth perfect, and full face. Dressed as follows: Blue flannel undershirt and white flannel drawers, blue socks, dark cotton overshirt, dark blue pantaloons, dark blue and striped vest and black frock coat, heavy soled boots, leather belt around waist. Supposed to have been in the water from four to six weeks.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office.
WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.
Emil Wettengel, M. D., Deputy Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION, TO-MORROW, OF TWELVE PAGES,

CONTAINING

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH AND MAIL FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, AND THE LATEST AND CHOICEST LITERARY SELECTIONS.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES for to-morrow will be printed with a SUPPLEMENT of four pages, and will contain a large variety of original and selected reading matter, in addition to the usual telegraphic reports of news, correspondence, City articles, &c., &c.

PARTIAL TABLE OF CONTENTS:

1. TELEGRAMS from Europe, the West Indies, and all parts of this Continent.
2. INTERESTING LETTERS from our correspondents in the most important of the European Capitals.
3. INTELLIGENCE FROM SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, of great interest and importance.
4. INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL IN CUBA, by our own correspondent.
5. THE SOUTHERN STATES—Their Political and Social Condition and Prospects.
6. CURRENT LITERATURE—Comprising a Story of Piracy in the Chinese Waters, and carefully selected miscellaneous articles from American and English magazines, new books, &c.
7. LITERARY REVIEWS, notes and gossip.
8. DRAMATIC NOTES, critical and personal, containing matters of interest concerning plays and players in America and Europe.

8—TIMELY EDITORIALS on the current topics of the day.

9—ARCHITECTURAL PROGRESS IN NEW-YORK—The Roman Catholic Cathedral in Fifth-avenue, St. Ann's Episcopal Church in Brooklyn, and other new buildings.

10—FULL FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL SUMMARIES, Law Reports, General City News, &c.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, as will be seen from the above partial table of contents, is not only a NEWSPAPER, in the proper sense of the word, giving the LATEST and most RELIABLE NEWS REPORTS up to the hour of going to press, but a LITERARY PAPER of unequaled interest. The reading matter is always unexceptionable in tone, selected from the latest and best sources, and attractively arranged. As a weekly summary of all that is going on in the world of art and literature, it has no rival in the country.

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A GENTLEMAN'S COLLECTION.—J. W. BOUTON has the pleasure of announcing that he has now on exhibition and sale a

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the property of a gentleman of New-York who has recently taken up his residence abroad.

In many respects this surpasses any collection which has ever been offered for sale by a bookseller in America. It has been formed under the most favorable circumstances, during the last twenty years, in Europe and in this country, by a person of refined taste, superior bibliographical knowledge, and of varied and extensive culture. The selection embraces a wide range of subjects in History, Biography, Travels, Poetry, the Drama, Philosophy, Antiquities, Fiction, and is rich in Fine Art and Illustrated Literature.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock, noon; and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10; and G at 11 o'clock A. M. Also on WEDNESDAY, notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the General Office and the Stations on TUESDAY P. M. JAMES KELLY, P. M.

HILL, THE INIMITABLE HAIR CUTTER'S Studio, No. 95 Duane-st.; Shaving, Shampooing, Dyeing, &c. Hair Dye, 50 cents, best in use; also, Arctic or all-healing ointment. Sold by all druggists.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 22d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper, Five quires for $1, stamped.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREAT CURE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK OF A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE CITIZEN, WELL KNOWN TO THE MERCANTILE COMMUNITY.

Office of New-York and Galena Lead Co.,
No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York, June 1, 1865.

Dr. J. H. Schenck—Dear Sir: For over fifteen years I have been troubled with a severe cough, and usually two or three times a year with more or less hemmorrhage, which, together, for the last few years has kept me thin in flesh and too weak to do business of any kind without suffering. In August last I had a very severe hemmorrhage, and, according to the judgment of a good New-York physician, I was classed as beyond the reach of medicine, and was advised to be prepared, so far as property matters were concerned, to leave this world at short notice. This physician, (and my good friends,) said "that the first severe cold I took must prove fatal." Early in January I took a very severe cold, and, fortunately was occupying rooms at No. 32 BOND-ST., directly over your office. I think about the 18th of January I procured a bottle of your Pulmonic Syrup, and commenced taking it freely. My feet and limbs were very much swollen, and all the symptoms of a speedy death seemed to accompany my cold. I sent for my former physician, and stated to him that I was taking your medicines, and after showing them to him, and having tasted of them, &c., he replied: "You can take them if you like, they will do you no harm." He said: "You know what I told you last Summer, and I say the same now, if you have any business to close up, do not put it off." He said to other friends that, "he could see no hope for me," and my friends and relations concluded my time had come. At this time I was taking freely of your medicine, but had not seen you. The Doctor called a few times, and found me, much to his surprise, he said, improving, and he could not understand why. My faith was increasing in your medicines, and I had a wish to have you examine my case, and see what you had to say. When you first came to my room and made the examination, you gave me but little encouragement, but on the contrary, expressed doubts of my ever being helped out of my then seeming difficulties. The second time that you called, finding me still gaining, you gave me encouragement, saying: "my symptoms were improving; the Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills had acted like a charm." My circulation, my cough, my appetite all began to improve, and I could walk about my room a little. You visited me nearly every Tuesday, and found me improving, and told me not to go out of my room until the first day of of May. I took no cold while under your treatment, my appetite became first-rate, and you told me to eat everything I wished of a nutritious nature, and to exercise about the room as much as possible. I followed your advice, and to the surprise of my old physician and friends I seem much better than I have been for several years, and breathe better than I ever expected a person could with one lung, the left being completely dried up. I feel very grateful to you, and consider your advice and medicines invaluable.

Yours, truly, T. S. SHELDON.

Patients can consult Dr. SCHENCK professionally at his Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. All advice free of charge; but for a thorough examination of the Lungs with his Respirometer, $5. Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 the half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box. Sold by druggists everywhere. A full supply can always be obtained at his Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York.

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CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY AND TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., March 10, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCK AND BONDHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders and voting Bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, that the annual meeting of said Company for the election of three Directors and transaction of any other business that may be presented, will be held at the office of this Company, in Chicago, Ill., on MONDAY, the 6th day of April, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed at the close of business hours on the 25th inst., and reopened for transfers on the morning of April 7, 1868.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

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OFFICE OF THE BLOCK-HOUSE MINING COMPANY OF CAPE BRETON, N. S., No. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, April 2, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, the 13th inst. The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock and remain open one hour. The transfer-book will be closed from the 3d to the 13th inst., both inclusive.

D. B. KEELER, Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1868.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office on TUESDAY, April 14, 1868, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock noon. By order of the Board, JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 212 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 24, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DI-rectors of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 212 Broadway, on MONDAY, April 6, 1868, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. J. A. MORTIMORE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 103 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, March 13, 1868.

THE BONDS OF THE AMERICAN DOCK AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, guaranteed by the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, can be had at par and the accrued interest, of

SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., NO. 149 BROADWAY, N. W. CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, April 3, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIREC-tors will be held at this office on TUESDAY, April 14, between 12 M. and 1 P. M.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 24, 1868.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR fifteen directors of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, 6th of April next. Poll open from 12 M. until 1 P. M. GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHARE-HOLDERS in the Benton Gold Mining Company, for the choice of Trustees, and the transaction of any other legal business, will be held at No. 44 Exchange-place, on MONDAY, April 13, 1868, at 12 o'clock.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

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NEW-ORLEANS, March 26, 1868.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, CAMDEN, N. J., March 30, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held in the City of Camden, in the West Jersey Railroad office, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven directors to serve for the ensuing year.

SAMUEL J. BAYARD, Secretary C. & A. R. R. & Tr. Co.

KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 432 CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 13, 1868.

NOTICE.—THERE WILL BE AN ELECTION BY the stockholders of this Company on TUESDAY, the 7th day of April next, for the election of nine Trustees and three Inspectors of Election. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. (one hour.) The transfer-books will be closed for the ten preceding days. WM. JACKSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 98 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 24, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIX-TEEN Directors of this Company, constituting the second class, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 7th day of April, prox., from 12 to 1 P. M.

W. A. BREWER, Jr., Secretary.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the bonds and stocks of the City and County of New-York, due and payable May 1, 1868, will be paid on that day by Peter B. Sweeny, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the Broadway Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed SATURDAY, April 4, 1868. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 25, 1868.

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WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal street. Open every day for the reception and payment of money, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS. Deposits made on or before April 20 will bear interest from April 1. Interest payable in July or January.

Bank books in English, German and French.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., N. Y., opposite Cooper Institute.

DEPOSITS MADE on or before APRIL 20 will draw interest from April 1.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000.

Deposits of $1 received.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

Chatham-square, New-York.

Six per cent. interest allowed

On deposits from $1 to $5,000.

DEPOSITS MADE NOW

RECEIVE INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.

HARRISON HALL, President.

J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.

Open daily from 10 to 3. SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000. Money deposited on or before April 20, will bear interest from April 1. Assets, $4,711,998 98.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treas. JOHN McLEAN, Pres.

T. S. ARMOUR, Sec.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.

INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE of six per cent. on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000. Money deposited now draws interest from April 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before April 20 will draw interest from April 1. R. H. MACLAY, President.

S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF 8th-av. and 42d-st. INTEREST SIX PER CENT. FREE OF TAX. Deposits made before April 21 draw interest from April 1.

SAMUEL NEWBY, President.

JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

HOTELS.

WESTMINSTER HOTEL,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,

CORNER OF IRVING-PLACE AND 16TH-ST.

And PUBLIC RESTAURANT for ladies, gentlemen and families, fitted in superior style, and its larder constantly supplied with the choicest luxuries of the season.

ROBERTS, PALMER & FERRIN, Proprietors.

NEW-ENGLAND HOTEL AND DINING-SALOON, corner Bowery and Bayard-st.; 200 light rooms, neatly furnished; lodgings, 50 to 60 cents nightly; $3 to $4 weekly; entire daily expense about $1 50. For gentlemen only.

PERSONAL.

NATHANIEL EVELEIGH, FORMERLY Captain and owner of ship S. Nicholas, will hear of something to his advantage by calling at the British Consulate, No. 17 Broadway, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.

FINE ARTS.

S. P. AVERY'S COLLECTION OF FRENCH PAINTINGS AT AUCTION.

This valuable and well-known collection, embracing choice efforts by the most celebrated artists of the French school, such as

Meissonier,	Jalabert,	Bouguereau,
Merle,	Landelle,	Beranger,
Soumouche,	Baugniet,	Koek-Koek,
Achenbach,	Zamaco s,	Calame,
Hoyon,	Brillouin,	Brion, &c., &c.

In addition to the works already exhibited, there has been many entirely new and interesting ones imported expressly to give value to this sale.

Also, the celebrated landscape by MR. JAMES M. HART, N. A., "TUNXIS RIVER, CONNECTICUT"—the work chosen to represent this artist in the American Art Department of the Paris Exhibition, and now for the first time offered for sale.

Also, the beautiful marble statue, "LA LEGGITRICE."

By TANTARDINI, of Milan, from the Italian section of the Paris Exhibition.

The entire exhibition will be rearranged and ready, with catalogues, on MONDAY next, and will remain open day and evening, until time of sale, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, April 9 and 10, at the Gallery, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.

By HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

HENRY H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER.

ON MONDAY, April 6, TUESDAY 7, and WEDNESDAY 8, AND CONTINUING EACH DAY UNTIL THE ENTIRE STOCK IS SOLD.

At 10½ o'clock each day.

THE ELEGANT FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, PAINTINGS, MATTRESSES AND BEDDING, BAR AND RESTAURANT FIXTURES, &c., OF THE HOWARD HOTEL, CORNER BROADWAY AND MAIDEN-LANE, COMPRISING A VERY LARGE AND VALUABLE ASSORTMENT, VERY DESIRABLE FOR HOTELS AND PARTIES REFURNISHING, to be sold WITHOUT RESERVE, as the buildings are to be remodeled for other business.

ALSO, THE LARGE AND VALUABLE STOCK OF WINES AND LIQUORS, selected with care and very choice.

Full particulars in a few days. SALE POSITIVE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SEVENTY-THREE VALUABLE LOTS,

(ESTATE OF HENRY REMSEN, DECEASED,) ON THE GRAND BOULEVARD, 10TH-AV., 107TH AND 108TH-STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 9, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, 73 valuable lots, belonging to the estate of Henry Remsen, deceased:

GRAND BOULEVARD.—8 lots, comprising the entire easterly front on the Grand Boulevard, between 107th and 108th sts. The 11th-av. and Boulevard intersect at these streets, leaving an open square of 225 feet in width in front of these lots.

107TH-ST.—24 lots on the north side of 107th-st., comprising the entire front between the Boulevard and 10th-av.

108TH-ST.—24 lots on the south side of 108th-st., comprising the entire front between the Boulevard and 10th-av.

10TH-AV.—8 lots on the west and 8 lots on the east side of 10th-av., comprising the entire fronts between 107th and 108th sts. Also, 1 lot in the rear on 107th-st.

Terms of sale will be liberal.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY ON THE CORNER OF JEFFERSON-ST. AND RUTGERS-PLACE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

The plot of land situate on the southeasterly corner of Jefferson-st. and Rutgers-place, having a front on Rutgers-place of 103 feet 2 inches, and on Jefferson-st. of 114 feet 6½ inches, together with the improvements thereon, consisting of a building on the corner of 80 by 103 feet 2 inches, 45 feet of which said building is six stories high and 35 feet two stories high. The buildings are of brick, built in the most substantial manner, with 24-inch walls to second story, 20 inches to fourth story, and 16 inches to top, all laid in cement, very heavily timbered and braced. A steam engine of 125-horse power, (fire-proof boiler-room,) with shafting and belting complete, will be sold with the premises. The building is well adapted for chemical works, flouring mill or any manufacturing business requiring light and room. There is also on the premises a good brick stable. The buildings are all new, and for strength, convenience and advantages of light not excelled by any establishment in the City. The property is near the river, and the basin at the foot of the street is the safest for large vessels of any in the City. Persons wishing to examine the premises can obtain permits to do so at the office of the auctioneers, where maps can be had.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF ATLANTIC DOCK STORES.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the two four-story granite stores and lots, known as Nos. 41 and 44 Commercial Wharf, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. The stores are each 33 ft. 4 in. in width by 181 ft. in depth; well and substantially built; in good order, and of great storage capacity.

Maps at office of Auctioneers.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.

LARGE BRICK HOUSE, AND SIX LOTS OF GROUND, ON EMORY-ST., BERGEN.

Will be sold at auction, on SATURDAY, April 4, 1868, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, the large three-story and basement brick house, situated on Emory-st., Bergen, opposite the Presbyterian Church, running through to Brinkerhoff-st., 75 ft. front on each street, by about 240 ft. deep. The house is first class, and contains 13 rooms, cellar, pantries, closets, &c. Easy of access by horse-cars every 15 minutes during the day and evening, from Jersey City Ferry, half block from this property. The neighborhood one of the best in the town of Bergen. Choice fruit on the premises. Terms made known on day of sale. For full particulars, and permits to see the property, apply to the auctioneer, No. 69 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

R. T. HAZELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

THURSDAY, April 9,

At 10 o'clock, at Nos. 53, 55 and 57 Park-place, (corner College-place,)

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF ENGLISH HARDWARE,

comprising the entire stock of Mr. A. W. Payne, damaged at the late fire at Nos. 85 and 87 John-st., consisting in part of chains, anvils, vices, horse nails, fry-pans, hammers, steel fire sets, saws, tea-trays and waiters, cutlery, padlocks, grass hooks, trowels, spoons, &c., &c., full particulars of which will be found in our advertisement in Journal of Commerce and World and in catalogues on morning of sale.

The anvils, vices and chains will be sold at 1 o'clock.

R. T. HAZELL & CO., Auctioneers, 31 Cortlandt-st.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.

THIS DAY, (Saturday,) April 4, at 11 o'clock, on Pier No. 3 East River, (for account of whom it may concern:)

262 bags Onions.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—BY virtue of the authority vested in me as assignee of the estates of EDWARD BIGELOW, DAVID BIGELOW and NATHAN KELLOGG, bankrupts, I will offer for sale at public auction on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Malden, Ulster County, New-York, on the premises of said bankrupts, the homesteads of Edward Bigelow, David Bigelow and Nathan Kellogg, lying on the bank of the Hudson River, each containing from four to ten acres of land, with a fine mansion and suitable outhouses, stables, &c.; also fruit and ornamental trees, graperies, &c., on the premises of each; together with certain other real estate at and near Malden, Ulster County, New-York, described in the schedules of said bankrupts. Also, the following stocks:

495 shares of the Bigelow Blue-stone Co.

40 shares of the First National Bank of Saugerties.

5 shares of the American Plate Glass Co.

62 2-5 shares of the Malden Turnpike Co.

1,100 shares of the Sutherland Petroleum Co.

139 shares of the Ulster and Kanawha Petroleum Co.

250 shares of the New-York and Kanawha Valley Oil Co.

5,000 shares of the Island Enterprise Petroleum Co.

Also, three policies of life insurance, &c.

Dated at Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y. March 13, 1868. ELIJAH DUBOIS, Assignee of E. and D. Bigelow & Co.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

GREAT CLOSING SALE OF CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY, MARBLE AND ALABASTER VASES, FLORENTINE MOSAIC TABLES, BRONZES, CAPS, CLOCKS AND FIGURES; BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE, &c., &c.

H. D. MINER & BARKER will sell at auction, MONDAY, 6th, TUESDAY, 7th, and WEDNESDAY, 8th April, at 10½ o'clock each day, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large and very elegant invoice of Carrara marble statuary, comprising about 30 pieces artistic marble and alabaster vases of new and beautiful designs, varying in size from one to six feet in height, suitable for decorating parlors or libraries; Florentine mosaic inlaid tables, pedestals card-receivers, bronze and ormolu clocks, groups and figures; Bohemian glassware, &c., &c. This collection is probably one of the finest ever offered at auction in this City, both for elegance of designs and artistic finish, having been selected by Zanzoni & Co. in Italy with especial regard for the tastes of this country, and is positively the last sale of the season.

ISLE ROYALE MINING CO., No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, March 6, 1868.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RECENT law of Michigan prescribing the method for sales of real estate belonging to mining companies, the Isle Royale Mining Co. will offer for sale, at their business office in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 27, 1868, certain parcels of land, with the buildings thereon, lying in the village of Houghton, north and south of Sheldon-st., including dock on Portage Lake. Said property not being needed for the use of the Isle Royale Mining Co., the stockholders of said Company have authorized the directors to make a sale of it, in accordance with law, and all parties disposed to bid for the whole or any part of said property are requested to appear at the time and place above named.

By order of directors, F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

CAST IRON PIPE, SCRAP IRON, &C., at Public Auction.—The Comptroller of the City of New-York will sell at public auction on FRIDAY, April 10, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., at 10th-av. and Lawrence-st., Manhattanville, large lot of cast iron pipe. Immediately after above is sold, on 80th-st. and 5th-av., large lot cast iron pipe. And after sale on 80th-st., at the Corporation Pipe-yard, foot of East 24th-st., large lot scrap iron, fire hydrants and hydraulic press.

Particulars may be had by application to the Collector of the City Revenue, Comptroller's Office, City Hall Park.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 28, 1868.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION.—AT THE City Hall, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of May, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder with adequate security, for a term of ten years from the 1st day of May, 1868.

1. The lease of the ferry as now established from the foot of James-st. to Hunter's Point, L. I.

2. The lease of the ferry as now established from the foot of Jackson-st. to Brooklyn, L. I.

Terms and conditions of sale may be had upon application at the Comptroller's Office.

By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 1, 1868.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—A BEAUTIful location on the Hudson. A farm of 50 acres at auction, April 7, 1868, at 10 A. M., on the premises, two miles north of the village of Sing Sing, on road leading to Croton Lake. It commands a full view of the Hudson from Stony Point to Yonkers, (30 miles.) Fruit in great variety and abundance. For particulars inquire of A. J. HORTON, No. 71 Warren-st., or Dr. HORTON, 5th-st., Morrisania.

J. M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

REFEREE'S SALE, APRIL 7, AT NOON, at No. 111 Broadway, of two desirable lots on southwest corner of Bowery and Bayard-st., with the brick stores and hotel thereon, known as the Worden House.

D. HAWLEY, Referee.

CHARLES B. HART, Plaintiff's Attorney.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

STUYVESANT-SQUARE.

On the most desirable corner of one of the finest locations in the City, an elegant four-story brown-stone front house, very roomy, and in perfect order. KASSON & CO., No. 62 Broadway. Post-office Box No. 5,195.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY, CEN-trally located in the City of New-York, one block from the East River, consisting of 34 lots fronting on 4th-st., principally covered with substantial four-story brick buildings, suitable for light and heavy manufacturing purposes. Will be sold entire or in sections to suit purchasers. Apply on the premises, No. 330 Rivington-st., or at the Morgan Works, foot of 9th-st., East River.

HOUSE FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, in Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs.; 25x103 feet, four-story, in excellent condition, newly painted, with every improvement and convenience; no agents need apply. Address, personally or by letter, A. B., Exchange Office, No. 680 Broadway, under the East River Bank.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE places in this City, situate on the upper end of the island, with carriage-house, boat-house, gardens, &c.; but a minute's walk from the station. The above property contains between four and five acres, and fronts on the Hudson. For particulars inquire of C. H. HIBBS, No. 70 Cedar-st.

A WELL-BUILT, FINELY-LOCATED first-class three-story high-stoop brown-stone house; all modern improvements; thorough order; price $22,500; if sold immediately, possession April 16. Apply to owner on premises, No. 245 49th-st., near Broadway, or at No. 195 Broadway, Room No. 6.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COMFORTABLE country house (family residence of subscriber) on the Sound, 10 minutes from Ramapton Station, near Norwalk; ten rooms, stable, bathing-house, croquet ground; on banks of river; 10 minutes from the Sound. Apply to G. P. PUTNAM, Publisher, No. 661 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THREE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone-front houses, in complete order; one in 37th-st., near 5th-av.; one in 41st-st., near 5th-av.; one in 47th-st., near 6th-av.; possession of the two last by 20th April. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

HARLEM.—FOR SALE ON 109TH-ST., BEtween 3d and 4th avs., those new first-class brick houses; heaters, tubs, water-closets, marble mantles, gas and gas fixtures, French roofs, high stoops. Price $10,000; terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP house No. 434 West 23d-st., opposite London-terrace. For further information and permits to examine, apply to GEO. M. CLEARMAN, No. 110 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY NO. 52 UNION-place, second door from 17th-st., 26x112.7; with free right of alley to rear; to be sold to close an estate. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS 25-FT. ENGLISH basement house, on 23d-st., near 9th-av.; suitable for a professional gentleman; price $32,500. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

VALUABLE LEASE, NEAR BROADWAY, for sale or exchange, for improved or unimproved City property. Apply to WILLIAM KENNEDY, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COSY, CONVENIENT THREE-story brick house, in nice order, with all improvements. Can be seen between 10 and 1 o'clock at No. 313 East 20th-st.

BARGAINS IN HOUSES DESIRABLY located may be obtained by applying to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

BOULEVARD LOTS FOR SALE.—ADdress OWNER, Station D, New-York.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

BROOKLYN HOUSES AND LOTS.—PROSPECT PARK DISTRICT—For sale, at bargains:

No. 11 17th-st., cottage, 22x32	$4,500
No. 84 17th-st., 3 s. b. high s., 22x42	9,500
No. 311 Washington-av., E. b. h., 17x46	8,000
19th-st., w. of 4th-av., 60 feet, 2½ brick	4,000
14th-st., s. side 4th-av., frame	7,500
5th-av., n. 13th-st., b. stone, 17x40	4,500
5th-av., n. 17th-st., b. stone, 15x35	5,000

Quite a number of others, and also vacant lots.

Inquire of H. WINCHESTER, 3d-av. and 11th-st.; Or, GEO. HUSSEY, No. 50 William-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TWO houses, three-story, high stoop, basement, subcellar, Philadelphia brick, on Tompkins-av.; vestibule door, marble mantels from basement to third story, heater, Boston range, stationary wash-tubs, hot and cold water, bath-room, two water-closets, gas fixtures new and in order, ready for immediate possession; near two lines of cars; the railroad from the ferry to Prospect Park will pass the door. Will exchange for a farm within twenty miles of New-York. Address B. M. A., Brooklyn Post-office, with full particulars.

FOR SALE—OR TO LET—LARGE BROWN-stone dwelling, 16 rooms, all the modern improvements; lot 25x137; No. 14 1st-place, between Clinton and Court sts., Brooklyn. CHAS. H. SMITH, Room No. 11, No. 171 Broadway, New-York, or Wyckoff & Little, Montague-st., near Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY IN BOS-TON OR VICINITY.—Twenty-four lots unincumbered, in Brooklyn, for sale or exchange for unincumbered property in Boston or vicinity. Address VINAL & CO., No. 8 Traveller Building, Boston.

FOR SALE, OR TO RENT—THREE-STORY brick house, No. 23 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. SEWELL & PIERCE, Attorneys, No. 62 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TWO NICE ROOMS, PARLOR FLOOR, with board; well-furnished table; suitable for a gentleman and his wife, at No. 238 West 25th-st.; price $40 per week; block beautifully shaded in Summer; references given and required.

NO. 13 EAST 16TH-ST.—FURNISHED apartments, on second floor, to let to a gentleman, without board, by the year; consisting of parlor, sleeping-room, dressing-room, bath, &c.

A HANDSOME PARLOR FLOOR, NEWLY furnished, to let to one or two gentlemen, without board. No. 263 4th-av., second house below Calvary Church.

PARTIES CAN ENGAGE FIRST-CLASS board with a private family owning a healthy, shady place in Westchester County; stabling for horses. Apply at No. 266 4th-av., southwest corner 21st-st.

PARLOR FLOOR—ALSO FIRST, SECOND and third story front rooms, singly or in suites, to let, without board, at No. 15 University-place. References required and given.

NO. 352 WEST 15TH-ST.—A PRIVATE family has a nicely-furnished back parlor on first floor to let, without board; neighborhood good; terms moderate.

PARLOR FLOOR, ALSO FIRST, SEC-ond, and third story front rooms, singly or in suites, to let without board, at No. 15 University-place. References required and given.

FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTRY board can be obtained by calling at Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st. Parties having superior accommodations should register immediately.

A SUITE OF SECOND-STORY ROOMS, elegantly furnished, to let, with or without board or private table. Call at No. 13 Washington-place, five doors from New-York Hotel. No moving in May.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS ON 5th-av. and Madison-av., also on 34th-st., near 5th-av., to let, with board. Apply at Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st.

TWO FINE SUITES OF ROOMS—FURnished or unfurnished, with board, may be had at No. 29 West 28th-st. Best of references given and required.

NO. 147 WEST 22D-ST.—TO LET WITH board, to gentleman and wife, a front room with alcove; hot and cold water; excellent closet room; family small.

NO. 1,179 BROADWAY—FURNISHED rooms to let, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, with or without board, near 28th-st.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD; ONE SMALL and one large; bath, gas and hot and cold water; dinner at 6. Apply at 136 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH OR without board, below Spring st., in a private Christian family. Address GEORGE BURSEN, No. 37 Warren-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, EN SUITE OR separate, by the year, to gentlemen in a first-class house; private family; best of reference required. No. 112 East 17th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A pleasant suit of rooms, with board; location desirable, at No. 331 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A SUITE OF ROOMS FOR FAMILIES OR gentlemen, with or without board, can be secured by applying at No. 266 4th-av., southwest corner 21st-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, on second floor front, with first-class board, in Madison-square. Address H. C., Box No. 763 Post-office.

TO LET—TWELVE ROOMS, FULLY FURNISHed, No. 206 East 10th-st., near 2d-av.; rent $200; possession immediate.

GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN FURNISHED rooms at No. 20 West 15th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OWNING an elegant furnished villa on the east bank of the Hudson, within an hour of New-York, would accommodate a small family for the Summer, from May to November, who desire all the comforts of a home without its cares, and who would be disposed to pay liberally for the same; none other need apply; unexceptionable references given and required. Address, giving real name and residence, and of whom family consist, HUDSON, New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT SUMMIT, NEW-Jersey, one hour from New-York, per Morris and Essex Railroad.

Call on or address

MRS. H. STOUGHTON.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR A FEW boarders in a delightful place on the shore of Seneca Lake, a few miles from Geneva. Terms, $10 per week. Apply soon. Address Post-office Box No. 99, Geneva, N. Y.

ANY GENTLEMAN WILLING TO ADVANCE a lady $400 or $500 for a short time, can receive board in the interim, free of charge, in one of the most healthy and accessible localities adjacent to the City. Address ASHTON, Box No. 126 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A FAMILY OF four, near salt water. Address, with particulars, Box No. 2,220 Post-office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—A LARGE STOCK ON hand all ready for setting up in buildings, which must be sold in the next thirty days, at any price, on account of rebuilding. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A FINE SELECTION at reduced prices, at S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Call before buying elsewhere.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.

D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridge

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

CHANCE FOR BUSINESS MEN.

FOR SALE—The large store formerly owned by R. B. CARY, Esq., handsomely fitted up for dry-goods and groceries; where a trade has been done of $60,000 per annum, now located within one quarter of a mile of one of the best depots on Dutchess and Columbia Railroad; also, will be sold a reduced stock of goods at low figures; if not disposed of by or before April 8, the whole will be sold at auction on that day, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M. Address M. A. FOWLER, Fishkill, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT RYE, WEST-chester County, the country seat, with furniture, stock, &c., and farm, of the late

ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD,

on the Boston Post road, two miles from depots of New-Haven Railroad, at MAMARONECK and RYE, and one mile from railroad by private approach, containing 98 acres of good farm land, arable pasture and wood, well fenced and with a substantial stone wall in front.

THE HOUSE

contains a parlor, two drawing-rooms, dining-room, with conservatory, sitting-room, library, bedrooms, tower, bathrooms, &c., with hot and cold water.

The greenhouse and graperies are fully stocked.

The outbuildings consist of two stables, three large barns, carriage-house, hennery, new cattle-sheds and stalls nearly new. A living stream runs through the estate, forming fish pond, with island and summer-house. There are large separate fruit and vegetable gardens.

Also, for sale, about 39 acres at Rye Beach.

For terms, &c., apply to

C. MINOR & D. R. JAQUES, Executors, No. 115 Nassau-st., New-York, or to STARR & FELTON, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT on the Sound, three-quarters of a mile from the depot at New-Rochelle: there are about twenty-five acres of land in fine condition, a good Gothic house, with furnaces and ranges, conservatory, two small cottages, icehouse, good stone dock and boat-house, barn, stable, carriage and poultry houses, first-class vegetable garden, and a large number of fruit and shade trees, and small fruits of the best description; being within an hour's ride of the City by railroad, it is desirable for a Summer or Winter residence. Address Box No. 1,245 Post-office.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale, within driving distance of New-York; the house is new, very large, and finished in the most expensive and perfect manner, having every modern improvement; grounds comprise twelve acres, all improved and handsomely laid out in lawn, walks, drives, gardens, &c., &c., with a very fine shrubbery and choice variety of fruit. Everything appertaining to house and grounds is of the most modern and elegant description. Will be sold for very much less than cost, and on easy terms. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BROTHER, No. 26 Pine-st.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE BY EXECUTORS.—It is situated on North Hempstead Harbor, L. I. The house is large and commodious, is heated with hot air, and contains gas and water conveniences throughout. On the premises are a farmhouse, all the necessary outbuildings, in good order, a greenhouse, grapery and trout pond. In front of the mansion is a fine lawn and a beautiful grove of locusts, evergreens and other choice trees; there is an abundance of fruit of many varieties on the place. Communication with the City easy and quite frequent by steamboat and rail. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF AUBURN, N.Y., a three-story dwelling, of brick, with conservatory attached; the rooms, with high ceilings, are hard finished, corniced and centre-pieces, grates and six marble mantels, black walnut doors and staircase, gas, water ready to be admitted; a large brick barn or carriage house. Price, $25,000. Inquire of HENRY IVISON, Nos. 47 and 49 Greene-st., New-York, who has a photograph of the house; or of EDW. C. SELOVER, Auburn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HUNTER'S ISLAND, containing 200 acres of land in fine order, with the splendid stone mansion, 100 feet front, handsomely furnished; also the necessary outbuildings, including grapery, hot houses, &c., requisite for a gentleman's residence, and having a view of the Sound and country for 20 miles around; connected by a causeway of 400 feet from the Pelham Road, situate 16 miles from the City Hall. For terms apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad-st.

SPLENDID PROPERTY FOR SALE.—IN different parts of New-Jersey, consisting of fine farms and residences in cities and towns throughout the State. A splendid house in Newark, five minutes' from Chestnut-st. Depot, and four pleasant residences in Cottage-st.; do. fine farm at Irvington, N. J., and two hundred other farms, all sizes and prices—the most of them within from one to one hour and a half from New-York: fine and desirable residences in Elizabeth, Rahway and Metuchin, N. J. J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J., and Herald Building.

FOR SALE—AT MOUNT VERNON, WEST-chester County, a house, stable and three quarter-acre lots, about five minutes' walk from the depot; the house contains twelve rooms, with a double-sashed conservatory; is filled in throughout with brick, and every room supplied with gas-fixtures; the stable has two stalls, a good carriage-room and an ample hay-loft; all in good repair; locality perfectly healthy; price $11,500. Inquire of JOHN C. RANKIN, near the depot; of A. R. HAIGHT, 1st-av., Mount Vernon, or at No. 37 Park-row, Scientific American Office.

FOR SALE—WITH POSSESSION, AND WITHIN ten minutes' walk of Yonkers or Glenwood, a first-class house, all modern, about one and a half acres of nice land, all kinds of choice fruit, shrubbery and shade trees, fine hedges, elegant river and land views of great beauty; fine brick stable and carriage-house; this property is offered much below its value; price $25,000; a large amount can remain on mortgage if desired. Any party wishing a desirable place at a great bargain may apply to S. EMBERSON, No. 421 8th-av.

FOR SALE—IN NEWARK, N. J., A DOUBLE house in perfect order, containing nineteen rooms, expensively furnished; also stable, horses and carriages, and thirty-six lots of ground in the best part of Newark; within ten minutes' walk of railroad station; price $60,000; or house and twelve lots, without furniture, $35,000; terms liberal. If not sold within two weeks will be rented for one or more years at a fair price. Apply to EDWARD BARNES, No. 47 Worth-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR SING SING, A COUNTRY residence commanding a beautiful view of the river; a fine roomy house, cool and healthy, furnished throughout, crockery, glass, kitchen utensils, all in perfect order; has a bath-room and laundry; large garden, fruit-trees, gardener's cottage, stables, two cows, garden implements, cart, &c.; 36 acres of ground, one-half wood, and a spring of cold, pure water. EDMUND COFFIN, No. 73 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT MADISON, N. J., a cottage, pleasantly situated, having six rooms on the first floor and five on the second, with about three-fourths of an acre, a good garden, well fruited, with a great variety of choice trees, grapevines and shrubbery; a small greenhouse; icehouse filled; within 10 minutes' walk of the depot. Possession given 1st of May. Apply to JAMES A. WEBB, No. 165 Pearl-st.

NEW-JERSEY CRANBERRY LAND FOR SALE—About 10½ acres, in Ocean County, six miles from Bricksburg, on Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, well adapted to the cultivation of this popular berry—sold as it now is—or improved, and a crop guaranteed in usual time; price according to which state the owner prefers to take it; title perfect; terms easy. Address or call on H. H. WILLIAMS, 303 East 30th-st.

FOR SALE—AT RAVENSWOOD, LONG ISLAND—An elegant country seat, fully and handsomely furnished, with three acres of ground, fronting on the East River; price $30,000. Also, at College Point, a beautiful place, with five acres of land, fronting on the East River; price $16,500. These places are near the City, and possess water privileges of great prospective value. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON STATEN ISLAND, HIGH ground, commanding view of the Bay and Hudson River, three new cottages, built in the best manner, with modern improvements, gas, water, bath-room, &c., within 30 minutes of the City, with all advantages as to churches, schools, &c., &c.; prices from $6,500 to $7,000. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y., a beautiful country residence, about one mile from Mamaroneck Depot; fine house, lawn, fruit and shade trees, barn, carriage-house, grapery, hennery, &c.; 18 acres; would sell with or without stock and fixtures, on easy terms. Apply to

F. BONNEAU, Jr., No. 176 Centre-st., up stairs.

AN EXCELLENT FARM IN ROCKLAND County, 1¾ hours from New-York, by rail; large orchards; splendid springs and trout brook; good buildings; fine neighborhood; $12,000. Also, 5 acres, with new buildings, $3,000; terms easy. No. 183 Church-st., third floor.

A CHOICE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE at Assining, Westchester County, ten minutes' ride from Sing Sing depot; has a good and convenient house with beautiful surroundings, ten acres with fruit and flowers in great abundance; will be sold below its value. Apply at No. 152 Chambers-st.

A FARM FOR SALE ON LONG ISLAND Sound, at Smithtown Harbor, Long Island, containing 350 acres, with modern-built house, barns, and all necessary outbuildings; young orchard in full bearing, &c. For particulars apply to BECAR & CO., No. 342 Broadway, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES FOR SALE AND TO RENT.—Furnished and unfurnished cottages, desirably located in and around Long Branch, for sale and to rent, for year or season. Apply to JESURUN & CRISTALAR, No. 141 Broadway, or of S. JESURUN, near depot.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN MILFORD, CONN., ON THE New-Haven Railroad, in the centre of the town, a very fine house, large and nearly new, with six acres of ground highly cultivated and ornamented; price $21,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—RAILROAD TWELVE miles; attractive cottage, eleven rooms in good order; water in house, very convenient; 1¾ acres near depot; carriage-house and barn; trees and fruit abundant; $8,500. Apply in bookstore, No. 116 Nassau-st.

TARRYTOWN—$4,250—A BASEMENT TWO story and attic house; 10 rooms; filled in with brick; fine street; lot 50x125; river view; the cheapest place in the village; terms easy; possession 1st of May. Apply to F. V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—FOR SALE, A FINE cottage-house, two minutes from depot, containing 12 rooms, bath, range, hot and cold water, gas pipes, &c. Inquire of S. LANE, Jr., No. 205 Canal-st., or on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, AT Elizabeth, N. J., a large modern house with sixteen rooms; milk and bath rooms, laundry, barn, hennery, fruit-orchard; twelve acres beautifully laid out.

RICHARD C. EDWARDS, No. 78 Cedar-st.

A FEW CHOICE LOTS AT CENTRE-VILLE, on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey; 25 minutes from foot of Liberty-st.; immediately at station. For sale by A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A FINE RESIDENCE, with 2½ acres; ornamental and fruit trees in great abundance and variety; commodious stables and modern conveniences; to be sold with or without furniture. Call on J. H. PRATT, No. 86 Chambers-st.

AT GARRISONS—OPPOSITE WEST POINT.—For sale, a beautifully situated house and five acres of land, three-fourths of a mile from the depot. Inquire of CULBERT BROTHERS, No. 777 Broadway, or of G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, at Garrisons.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FIRST-CLASS country seats; one of ten acres at Jamaica; one at Keyport; one at Irvington; one at New-Hamburg, on Hudson. A. SERGEANT, No. 21 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—COSY COTTAGE, LINE OF Staten Island Railroad, near depot; school, church and sea-shore; price $4,000; half acre of ground; more land if desired. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR NEW-YORK or Brooklyn property, a farm of 105 acres in Fulton County, State of New-York. Inquire at No. 16 East 18th-st.

AT MADISON, N. J.—COUNTRY SEAT, house 12 rooms, barn and outbuildings; 11 acres land; price $10,000; others $3,000 to $30,000.

CHAS. W. WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

BARGAINS ON THE ERIE ROAD—FROM $1,500 to $12,000; several farms in Rockland County; splendid fruit farm on Saddle River. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A FINE FARM OF 62 ACRES FOR sale, 57 minutes from New-York on Central Railroad of New-Jersey; under good cultivation; wide, rapid-running stream; abundance of fruit; fine large house, containing 12 rooms; large barn and other outbuildings. Will be sold thoroughly stocked. $16,500. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BROTHER, No. 26 Pine-st.

AT RAHWAY, ONE HOUR BY RAIL, a snug cottage house, large lot, convenient to depot, fine garden; only $2,500. Call on JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE to let, partially furnished, for one or two years. It is situated at Orienta, Long Island Sound, about 20 miles from the City, on the line of the New-Haven Railroad. The house is large, in the Italian style of architecture, supplied with hot and cold water, bathroom, wash-basins, water-closets, furnace, kitchen range, &c., with a handsome conservatory attached. The grounds comprise about seven acres, handsomely laid out, with a lawn sloping from the house to the water's edge, well furnished with trees and choice shrubs, an abundance of choice fruits, a large grapery with vines in full bearing, a propagating house for plants, a gardener's cottage, a large carriage-house, stables, cowhouse, hennery, boathouse, &c. The premises occupied the past two years by A. S. Hatch, Esq., banker, No. 5 Nassau-st. Apply to R. CRAIGHEAD, No. 140 Fulton-st., third story, (in pub. office,) from 10 to 5 o'clock.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET.—IN NEW-Providence, four miles from Summit Depot, N. J., on Morris and Essex Railroad, the entire Farm of one hundred acres, known as the "Prescott Place," will be let for seven months from April 1. Pleasantly situated on the upper Passaic; well adapted to a large family; has 22 acres wood-land; the house and outbuildings are all painted, one of which has a cupola and bell; the soil is excellent, and can be cultivated on shares at halves; great variety of fruits, apples, pears, cherries, &c.; also an extensive peach-orchard, second year bearing; a sulphur mineral spring on the farm, and a well of water unsurpassed; railroad time one hour from City to Summit, connecting with the mail-stage which passes through the farm; rent $700. Apply to PRESCOTT & SON, No. 75 Chambers-st., for railroad tickets, &c.

N. B.—Loads of furniture leaving the City in the morning reach the farm at sundown, distance over the road 25 miles.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT FOR RENT.—Will be leased for one or more years, the family residence of the late Thomas H. Leggett, in the village of Flushing, L. I. The dwelling is a large two-story double house, with wing attached. The grounds are ample and richly ornamented, comprising over six acres, with large gardens, lawns, &c., a good barn, carriage-house, work-shop, hennery, icehouse, and in fact all the surroundings of a first-class private residence. The furniture will also be let with the place, and early possession given. With best of schools, churches and society, and easy access to the City, this offers a rare opportunity to a gentleman of leisure or business. Apply to J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 112 Broadway, New-York.

TO RENT—COTTAGES FURNISHED OR UN-FURNISHED IN RIDGEFIELD, CONN.—This beautiful village possesses great advantages for persons requiring a dry and healthy atmosphere; situated on a ridge of land 800 feet above tide-water, it is free from fevers of every description. The country being very undulating, the drives are peculiarly attractive. Many families who are obliged to go far into Massachusetts and New-Hampshire would do well to examine this locality so contiguous to New-York for the same advantages. Apply to E. J. HAWLEY, No. 87 Wall-st., New-York.

TO RENT FULLY FURNISHED—AT Fordham, Westchester County, an elegant private residence, with extensive grounds; large and commodious house, with modern conveniences; garden well stocked with every variety of fruit; barns, stables, carriage-house, gardener's house, &c.; one mile from Fordham Depot on Harlem Railroad, and quarter of a mile from steamboat landing on Harlem River. Apply to

H. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

PLEASANT FAMILY MANSION NEAR Flushing, particularly adapted to a large family, ⅞ mile from depot; house 50x41, two stories, basement and large attic, 15 rooms, 12 closets, piazza two sides, lawn, shrubbery, evergreen hedges, healthy location, ground for vegetable garden, stable room if desired. Rent $600. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, or L. B. PRINCE, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York.

A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE, partially furnished, to let or for sale; 36 acres of land, beautiful, with walks and drives; an abundance of fruit, a good garden, and every convenience for a moderate-sized family; adjoining the Roosevelt and Stuyvesant residences, 2½ miles north of Poughkeepsie. Apply to JAMES SMILLIE, No. 1 Wall-st., or on the premises.

ON THE HUDSON—TO LET—A FURNISHED country house, beautifully situated on a gentleman's place of over thirty acres; fine grounds and shrubbery; river front; about one hour by rail from New-York, and within one mile of station; good stabling, carriage-house, harness room, hay, vegetables, milk, and ice included in the rent. Address Box No. 802 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—BERGEN, N. J.—LARGE, HANDSOME house, corner Palisade and Bergen avs.; 23 rooms, hot and cold water and gas, hot-air furnace in cellar; eight lots of ground; plenty of fruit; the best location on the hill, 30 minutes from Jersey City ferry by Hudson City horse-cars, which pass the door every ten minutes. Apply to GEORGE MORROW, on the premises, or to R. C. MARTIN, No. 26 Water-st.

TO LET—FLUSHING.—A COMPLETE RESIdence on Broadway, immediately adjoining the village; flagged walk to depot; 17 rooms, beside bath-room; all conveniences; piazzas on all sides overlooking Palisades, East River, &c.; 5 acres admirably improved; 200 bearing apple, pear, cherry and plum trees; finest shade trees; situation unsurpassed. JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 79 Cedar-st.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY ENGLISH-BASE-ment brown-stone front house No. 140 East 14th-st., near the Academy of Music. The house will be put in good condition; to a responsible tenant, who will take good care of the premises, the rent will be $3,500. For permits to see apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LET—ON THE NORTHERN RAILROAD OF New-Jersey, one hour from New-York, one-half mile from depot, a nice house and barn, with about twenty acres of land in a good state of cultivation, with plenty of fruit; high ground and good neighborhood; rent moderate. Apply to C. H. JOHNSON, No. 233 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT BARRYTOWN STATION, ON THE Hudson, the large mansion of the late Robert Swift Livingston, known as Almont, with stable, coach and other outhouses; surrounded by a very extensive lawn, and affording one of the finest and most extended views on the river. Apply to EDWARD SCHELL, No. 644 Broadway, New-York City.

TO LET—RENT $1,200, LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE, 42x40, on the hill back of Hunter's Point, one mile and a half from 34th-st. and James-st. ferries; handsomely situated; fine view; about two acres of land; stable, carriage-house, icehouse, filled; lately occupied by Peter Hulst, Esq. Apply to FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 69 Wall-st.

ON THE HUDSON—HANDSOME PLACE OF six acres, at Cold Spring, three-fourths of a mile from depot; modern house, 12 rooms, all modern improvements; carriage-house and stable, gardener's cottage, icehouse, fine garden, fruits, &c.; fine river and mountain views; convenient to churches, &c.; price $22,000. Further particulars with

A. M. SCRIBA, No. 38 Pine-st.

TO LET—A NEAT COTTAGE HOUSE IN VIL-lage of Westchester, N. Y.; seven rooms and milk and coal cellar; large garden, carriage-house and stable, stalls for three horses; five minutes' walk to steamboat, which runs daily, and two lines of stages to and from depot daily. Inquire of M. S. ARNOW, Westchester, N. Y.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, RESPECTABLE FAM-ily, part of a house in East Baltic-st., a few doors from Court-st., Brooklyn, and within 10 or 15 minutes' walk of the principal ferries; gas, hot and cold water and bath in house; Greenwood and Coney Island cars pass at either end of block; rent moderate. Apply to

M. HENNESSY, No. 7 East Baltic-st.

TO RENT IN RIDGEFIELD, CONN.—A large double house, with ten sleeping apartments, suitable for a ladies' seminary. The village possesses peculiar advantages, being retired, and yet easily accessible. The location is particularly desirable on account of its freedom from fevers of every description. Apply to E. J. HAWLEY, No. 87 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—IN HICKORY-ST., BROOKLYN, third door from Broadway, a very desirable house and two lots of ground; contains nine rooms and cellar; convenient to three lines of cars. Apply on the premises or of JAMES GRADY, No. 210 South-st., New-York.

TO LET AT TARRYTOWN—A FURNISH-ed house containing 22 rooms, with 8 or 10 acres of land, and stable to accommodate ten horses; within ten minutes' ride of railroad station, and commanding a beautiful view of the river. Apply to

A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK-FRONT high-stoop house, No. 63 Madison-av., between 27th and 28th sts.; neighborhood strictly first class; can be seen daily from 1 to 2 P. M. For further particulars apply to B. HAXTUN, No 41 South William-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESI-dence, with three or more acres of land; one mile from Hudson River Railroad depot, and 20 miles from the City. Also, a small cottage near the above. Apply to G. A. KISSAM, No. 30 Pine-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

NEWARK, N. J.—TO RENT OR SELL—First-class house; brown-stone; 18 rooms; garden; lawn; coach-house; on line of Market-st. horse cars. Apply on premises, No. 3 Wallace-place.

JAMES FRENCHE.

TO LET—AT FORDHAM, A DESIRABLE place of thirteen acres; large house, stables, carriage-house, &c.; garden with all varieties of fruit; convenient to railroad depot; will be let for one or more years. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN ELIZ-abeth, N. J.—An elegantly furnished house, with handsome grounds and garden, in a choice location. Apply to MILFORD & CRANE, No. 211 Broad-st., Elizabeth.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT IRVINGTON, ON the Hudson, a desirable dwelling, with stable, near steamboat landing and depot; will be rented for six months for $300 per month, and for a longer time at a less rate. Address F. D., Box No. 179 Times Office.

TO LET—AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J., VIA NORTH-ern Railroad, near depot, good house, containing ten rooms, with large garden and stable. Apply to C. D. VAN WAGENEN, No. 27 Water-st., or J. DEMOTT, Englewood. Rent $600.

TO LET—AT FLUSHING—FURNISHED COT-tage and garden; ten rooms; beautifully shaded; ten minutes' walk, on flagging, from depot; rent, $600. Inquire (near cottage) of WM. SMART, Flushing, or P. A. VAN BERGEN, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

TO LET CHEAP—A THREE-STORY AND basement brown-stone house. Also, two or three stalls with carriage room, let together or separately, in East 35th-st. Inquire of W. E. WARING, No 311 East 35th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS THE large house No. 3 Washington-square, north; 28x98, lot 164 ft.; stable on the rear lot; in thorough order. For permits inquire of WILLIAM H. LEE, Nos. 314 and 316 Broadway.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, AT FLUSHING, L. I., a furnished house, modern improvements, two acres ground, stable, carriage-house; fruit and shade trees; five minutes from depot. Apply to ROBERT S. BOWNE & CO., No. 7 Burling-slip.

WEST 34TH-ST., NO. 450.—THREE STOries and basement, brick, immediately, for the low price of $1,250, and a bonus of $25. Permit of AVERY J. SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, Room No. 3.

TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND—A NEAT cottage with 8 rooms; kitchen and cellar in basement; about 2½ acres of ground, with a fine grove of trees. Apply to D. LOW, No. 29 Broadway.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1 TO NOV. 1, TO A SMALL family, a three-story furnished house, in the best part of West 43d-st. For particulars, address H. B., Box No. 109 Times Office.

TO LET—AT DARIEN, CONN., NEAR THE Sound, a house and one acre of land, with every convenience for a family. Apply at No. 1 East 17th-st. Rent $500.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF years, the four-story brown-stone front house, No. 51 East 10th-st., near Broadway. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 68 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

PREMISES OVER THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, 24x70 feet, fitted up in the French style; first floor consisting of parlor, dining-room, sitting-room, kitchen, two large closets, bathroom, water-closet, range with hot and cold water, wash-tubs and pantries in kitchen; second story, precisely like the first; third story fitted with six sleeping rooms, large and airy; a separate furnace for the apartments, with bins in the cellar for coal and wood; will rent to one tenant who can take in another family; possession on the 1st of May; rent $2,000. Can be seen between 12 and 4 o'clock.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A FOUR-STORY house in 43d-st., one block west of Broadway; has all the modern conveniences, 16 rooms, pantries, &c.; rent $250 per month in advance, with security. Apply at No. 21 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESI-dence; 1 mile from the Hudson River R. R. Depot at Hastings, with coachhouse, garden and grounds; also, a small furnished cottage near the above. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, 157 Greenwich-st., over North River Bank.

TO LET—HOUSE AND STABLE, WITH EIGHT lots, on West 14th and 15th sts., between 9th and 10th avs.; stable off 15th-st. Apply to ABNER S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE UNITED STATES HOTEL AT Long Branch.

J. W. SMITH & CO., No. 80 Nassau-st.

TO LET—IN ELIZABETH, N. J., A FEW WELL-furnished houses for the year or Summer months. MULFORD & CRANE, No. 211 Broad-st., Elizabeth.

TO LET—A FULLY FURNISHED COTTAGE AT Fordham, within half a mile of railroad and steamboat. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, Times Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, Times Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

STUYVESANT-SQUARE.

On the most desirable corner of one of the finest locations in the City, an elegant four-story brown-stone front house, very roomy and in perfect order. KASSON & CO., No. 62 Broadway. Post-office Box No. 5,195.

FOR SALE.

GRAMERCY PARK.

A fine four-stall private stable on East 20th-st., cheap. KASSON & CO., No. 62 Broadway; Post-office Box 5,195.

A PARK-ROW STORE TO LET.

No. 29; seven stories; 115 feet deep, with rear entrance and hoistway for goods.

TO LET—STORE AND LOFTS, TOGETHER OR separate. No. 430 Broome-st., northeast corner Crosby, 100 feet by 26, thoroughly lighted and well adapted to any first class business; A 1 parties can have a bargain. Apply on premises.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, BASEMENT and lofts of new and substantial brick building Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., between Spring and Prince sts., 50x100 feet, well lighted; adapted to any business of manufacturing purpose. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE—NOS. 37 AND 39 Greenwich-st., corner of Morris; terms reasonable. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or N. & E. CRUIKSHANK.

TO LEASE—FOR TWENTY YEARS—THE property No. 30 Union-square, 26x125; very desirable business location. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—THE ENTIRE STORE NO. 5 Broadway; possession from 1st May. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO RENT—THE STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 522 Broadway; possession from 1st May. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE NEW BUILD-ING No. 130 Water-st., corner of Pine; possession immediately if required. Inquire of FAILE, WILLIAMS & CO., on the premises.

TO LET—THE THIRD AND FOURTH LOFTS in new building No. 11 Vandewater-st.; well ventilated and lighted; dimensions, 25x50 each. Apply at OCKERSHAUSEN BROS., Nos. 16 and 18 Rose-st.

TO RENT—THE SPACIOUS PRIVATE STABLE No. 51 Great Jones-st. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT OF THE BUILDING No. 18 4th-av.; also two lofts for storage of furniture. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

TO LET—SPLENDID LIGHT LOFTS, NO. 21 Fulton-st., near Fulton Ferry, with steam power. Apply at No. 209 Water-st.

TO LET—NO. 207 WATER-ST., NEAR FULTON Ferry, with steam power. Apply at No. 209 Water-st.

OFFICE TO LET—A FINE LARGE FRONT office on first floor. No. 195 Fulton-st.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—IN OFFICE NO. 5 No. 5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

ROOM OR ROOMS WANTED—UNFUR-nished; suitable for house-keeping, by a small family. Address, stating full particulars, E. box 179, Times office.

WANTED—BY 1ST MAY, A SECOND FLOOR, consisting of three rooms, (unfurnished,) suitable for housekeeping for two persons. Address, stating terms and location, G. A., Box No. 144 Times Office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE IN BROOKLYN, A small frame house; $1,000 will be paid down, the balance on bond and mortgage. Address, stating full particulars, W., Box No. 126 Times Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st.—For building sewers in Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth streets, from Tenth-avenue to and through Eleventh-avenue, with branch in Tenth-avenue.

2d.—For building sewers in Seventy-fifth and Seventy-sixth streets, between Third and Fourth avenues, with branches in Fourth-avenue.

3d.—For building a sewer in Sixth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth-street to and through Fifty-fourth-street to fifty feet east of Seventh-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots pieces and parcels of land situated on

1st.—Both sides of Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth streets, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue; also, both sides of Tenth-avenue, from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth-street; also, both sides of Eleventh-avenue from Thirty-second to Thirty-sixth-street.

2d.—Both sides of Seventy-fifth and Seventy-sixth streets, from Third to Fourth-avenue; also, the east side of Fourth-avenue, from Seventy-fifth to Seventy-seventh-street.

3d.—Both sides of Sixth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-ninth-street; also, the north side of Fifty-third-street and both sides of Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue; also, the north side of Fifty-third-street and both sides of Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Jacob F. Oakley, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, ISAAC O. HUNT, Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, March 31, 1868.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Eighty-second-street, from the Second-avenue to the Fifth-avenue, (where not already opened,) in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the fifteenth day of April, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above-entitled matter: that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Eighty-second-street, from the Second-avenue to the Fifth-avenue, (where not already opened,) in said City, as laid out on the map or plan of the City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.

RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated New-York, March 21, 1868.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River, (where not already opened,) in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the fifteenth day of April, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River, (where not already opened,) in said City, as laid out on the map or plan of the City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807. RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated New-York, March 21, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, ACCORD-ing to law, to all persons having claims against CATHARINE COLYER, late of the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator of the said deceased, at the office of A. de Groot, at Port Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y., on or before the 5th day of May next.—Dated this 12th day of October A. D. 1867. PETER COLYER, Administrator.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—ANNA A. HOYT against AZOR HOYT.—Summons for Relief.—(Com. not served.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 182 Broadway, in the said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 28, 1868. G. U. REYNOLDS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

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SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

EUROPE..........ROUSSAN....SATURDAY, April 4
ST. LAURENT..........BOCANDE....SATURDAY, April 18
VILLE DE PARIS..........SURMONT....SATURDAY, May 2
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, May 16

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER EUROPE, FOR BREST AND Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, April 4, at 2 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 1 o'clock.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,

With other first-class steamers building. To sail:

COLORADO (new)..........WEDNESDAY, April 1
MANHATTAN..........WEDNESDAY, April 15
MINNESOTA..........WEDNESDAY, April 29

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:

CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY, April 4
CITY OF W'HINGTON (via Halifax) MONDAY, April 6
CITY OF ANTWERP..........SATURDAY, April 11
CITY OF PARIS..........SATURDAY, April 18
ETNA (via Halifax)..........MONDAY, April 20
CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY, April 25

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	50

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency.

Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, March 21.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, April 4.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, April 11.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, April 18.

From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabin to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate to Glasgow or Derry, $35; Steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, April 8
AUSTRALASIAN leaves..........WEDNESDAY, April 15
CUBA leaves..........SATURDAY, April 18
RUSSIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, April 22
SCOTIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, April 29
JAVA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, May 6

Chief cabin passage..........$130
Second cabin passage..........80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage..........145
Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP DENMARK will leave SATURDAY, April 4, from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

PALMYRA..........April 9
TRIPOLI..........April 23

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at $40.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
E. CUNARD.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

SAILING EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
The elegant, new steamship
VIRGO,
DEAKEN, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 16 East River, on SATURDAY, April 4, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams, on THURSDAY, April 23, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR MOBILE.

FERNANDINA AND FLORIDA PORTS.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch
The first-class steamship
FLAG, Capt. BAXTER,
for Fernandina, on WEDNESDAY, April 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.

Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.

Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.

Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions to all points on line of Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

Also, through passage-tickets and bills lading issued in connection with railroads in Florida to all places in the interior, and with steamers to points on the St. John's River.

Insurance to Fernandina, 1 per cent; to points on St. John's River, 1¼ per cent.

Superior passenger accommodations. Apply to
I. R. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.
Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

For NORFOLK, CITY POINT and RICHMOND.
New and elegant side-wheel steamships
HATTERAS, ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA and NIAGARA.

One of the above first-class ships will be dispatched every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, connecting with the Seaboard Inland Air-Line, Virginia and Tennessee Air-Line, South-Side and Petersburg Railroads, and Richmond and Danville and Virginia Central Railroads, taking freight and granting through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.

Bills of lading signed on the pier up to the hour of sailing.
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner Dey-st.

REGULAR LINE.

FIRST STEAMER
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.
Freight taken at the lowest rate.
The favorite steamship
EQUATOR,
Capt. SPENCER,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, April 4, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Galveston.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad; also goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca and Brazos without charge.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

EMPIRE LINE.
EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 P. M.
The favorite side-wheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY April 4.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, April 11.
Through tickets to all points in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia and Florida steamers.
For freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR LINE—EVERY SATURDAY.
The first-class steamships
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves...SATURDAY, April 4
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves SATURDAY, April 11
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida.

FOR CHARLESTON, BEAUFORT, HILTON HEAD AND THE FLORIDA PORTS—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, SATURDAY, April 4.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, FRIDAY, April 10.
from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamers to Florida ports.
Freight taken as low as by any other line.
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
FOUR TIMES A MONTH,
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

APRIL 9—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.

Steamer leaving May 9 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco June 3 for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama or Nicaragua.

Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.

For passage and freight, over both routes, as follows:

VIA PANAMA.

APRIL 7—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with steamship OREGONIAN, for freight only.

APRIL 15—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship OREGONIAN, for passage and freight.

VIA NICARAGUA.

APRIL 7—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR, for passengers only.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND DISPATCH.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers leave New-York for San Francisco on the 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th of each month. Steamship HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon. For rates, &c., inquire at freight office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, April 9.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, April 16.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. ADAMS, via Nassau, April 23.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE,
Comprising the first-class steamships

GEN. GRANT..........Capt. J. B. HILDRETH
CRESCENT CITY..........Capt. E. W. HOLMES
SHERMAN..........Capt. A. PENDLETON
GEN. MEADE..........Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
UNITED STATES..........Capt. GEO. L. NORTON

The steamship
UNITED STATES,
Capt. G. L. NORTON,
Will be dispatched on SATURDAY, April 4, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 12 North River.

Freight received at through rates for Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations,
Apply to the agent,
SAMUEL STEVENS,
No. 40 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

CORTES, SATURDAY, April 4.
GEO. CROMWELL, SATURDAY, April 11.
MARIPOSA, SATURDAY, April 18.
GEO. WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, April 25.

For passage or freight apply to the agents.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.
New sidewheel steamships
H. LIVINGSTON, EATON, THURSDAY, April 9.
GEN. BARNES, MORTON, THURSDAY, April 16.

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE. Every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st. The favorite steamships CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, April 7. LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, April 14.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE—Cabin passage, $15. Freight lower than by any other line. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail SATURDAY, April 4 at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Bills of lading signed for all points in the interior. Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission.

MATANZAS will sail on following Saturday.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

FOR BOSTON VIA BRISTOL.

For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, CAPE COD and all points of railway communication East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

Connecting with steamboat express at Bristol at 4:30 A. M., arriving at Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the Eastern and Northern morning trains from that city.

Tickets and staterooms obtained at office on the pier, (40;) and Westcott's Express office, No. 1 Park-place; also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the offices of Westcott's Express Company in New-York and Brooklyn.

Freights taken at the lowest rates. Freight express train leaves Bristol at 6 A. M., arriving in Boston at 8:30 A. M.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
G. W. TIERS, Agent.

STONINGTON LINE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE
FOR
BOSTON
VIA STONINGTON AND PROVIDENCE.

The new and elegant sea-going steamers

STONINGTON, Capt. WILL. M. JONES, } MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, } TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY;

leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.

NO CHANGE OF CARS.

These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.

For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply at Pier No. 33 North River.
SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President, Stonington Steamboat Company.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., N. R., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, April 2, 1:30 P. M.	Friday, April 3, 1:30 P. M.
Saturday, April 4, 3 P. M.	Monday, April 6, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, April 7, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, Apr. 8, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, April 9, 8 A. M.	Friday, April 10, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Apr. 11, 9:30 A. M.	

FOR ALBANY AND TROY, FARE $1 50, and proportionate reduction to all points West and North. The steamers C. VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, (near foot Spring-st. daily, Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M. This is the cheapest and pleasantest route to the great West. Fare on Sunday evenings, $2.

SUNDAY PASSENGER BOAT FOR NEWARK.—The THOMAS P. WAY will leave from foot Barclay-st., on SUNDAY next, April 5, at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. Leave Newark foot of Centre-st. at 8 o'clock A. M. and 2 P. M., stopping at Bergen Point each way. If the weather prove stormy the boat will not run.
W. GASTON, Superintendent.

FOR SAUGERTIES, LANDING AT Rhinebeck, Barrytown and Tivoli.—The steamer ANSONIA, Capt. OSTERHOUDT, will leave the Pier foot of Franklin-st. every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY afternoon at 5 o'clock. Returning, will leave Saugerties TUESDAY and FRIDAY afternoons at the same hour.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 5:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FURNITURE.

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,

NOS. 87 AND 89 BOWERY,

Have the largest assorted stock of
FURNITURE, MATTRESSES AND SPRING BEDS,
of any house in the City, and owing to the general decline in materials, we have concluded, until
FURTHER NOTICE,
TO REDUCE THE PRICE
30 PER CENT.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—AT LARGELY reduced prices. BRAUNSDORF & METZ, manufacturers, Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Norfolk and Essex sts., offer their large and well assorted stock of first-class furniture, consisting of sitting-room, parlor, library, bedroom and dining-room suites of the latest styles, to the public at wholesale prices. N. B.—All goods warranted.

SINGER'S REVERSIBLE SPRING BED is without an equal for comfort, cheapness and durability. Sold everywhere. Warerooms, No. 215 Centre-st.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, TRUNKS, baggage, pianos, or other property; fine and dry separate rooms, any size; goods taken upon elevators. HAEGER, No. 300 4th-st., near 8th-av.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 5th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of NATHAN T. MADDEN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 14th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 3, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 27th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWARD FLASH, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, New-York City, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 4, 1868.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN OGDEN SMITH, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given to all creditors of said bankrupt, and other persons interested, that, on a petition duly filed in said Court by JOHN SEDGWICK, Esq., Assignee of said bankrupt's estate, for leave to sell certain personal property belonging to said estate, and to pay in full certain claims for rent and taxes against the same, an order was made on the 30th of March instant directing a hearing of the matters stated in said petition before Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register, in charge of these proceedings, at his office, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of April, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at which time and place all creditors and other persons interested are required to appear and show cause, if any they have, why an order should not be passed by the Court upon said petition authorizing the sale of said property and payment of said claims, as stated therein.—Dated New-York, March 30, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS,
Clerk of U. S. District Court.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM K. BERGHOLZ, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William K. Bergholz, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., before said Court, sitting in Chambers before Mr. James F. Dwight, one of the Registers of said Court, in Bankruptcy, at the office of said Register, No. 7 Beekman-street, (corner Nassau, Rooms Nos. 3 and 4,) is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, March 26, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
J. F. HARRISON, Attorney for petitioner, No. 132 Nassau-st.
mh28-law3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID B. BRIDGFORD, a bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 21st day of April, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
Dated City of New-York, 27th day of March, A. D. 1868.
mh28-law3wSa*
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.—In the matter of ROBERT ARNOLD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—SIR: This is to give notice that a petition has been filed in said District Court by Robert Arnold, of Hawley, in said district, who has been heretofore duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that a meeting of creditors be held on the 9th day of April, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the Register, W. A. Doster, Esq., at the Allen House, Honesdale, Penn., to be continued by adjournments, if necessary, when and where the examination of said bankrupt will be finished; and it is ordered that a hearing be had upon the said petition for discharge and certificate on WEDNESDAY, the 22d day of April, 1868, before the said Court at Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may appear, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.
mh21-law3wSa*
JOHN McINTOSH, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM WETMORE, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts—By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 17th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 21st day of March, 1868.
mh21-law3wSa*
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DARIUS TALLMAN, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By an order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
Dated New-York, 27th day of February, A. D., 1868.
mh28-law3wSa*
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN M. REILLY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John M. Reilly, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, doing business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 18th day of March, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
mh21-law3wSa*
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Northern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy, No. 108.—In the matter of JOSIAH DAVIS, bankrupt, by order of the said Court, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all creditors of the said bankrupt, that the second and third meetings of said creditors will be held before Hull Fanton, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office, in Havana, N. Y., in said district, on the 27th day of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., for the purposes named in the 27th and 28th sections of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867. Dated Watkins, N. Y., March 23, 1868.
mh27-law3w
GEORGE SHEARER, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY BERNSTEIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, at the City of New-York, the 18th day of March, A. D. 1868. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry Bernstein, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
mh28-lawSa*
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 571.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEOPOLD DAVIDSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 28th day of February, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Leopold Davidson, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh21-law3wSa*
No. 137 Broadway, N. Y. City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB GOTTSCHALK, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jacob Gottschalk, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 13th day of March, A. D. 1868.
LEOPOLD WISE,
mh21-law3wSa*
Assignee, No. 53 Park-place.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY C. BOLTON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry C. Bolton, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 19th day of March, 1868.
C. BOLTON, Assignee, New-York City.
mh21-law3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BENJAMIN LEE HORTON, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Benjamin Lee Horton, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York City, March 26, 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh28-law3wSa*
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN PIERCE, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John Pierce, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, carrying on business in the City, County and State of New-York, in said district, and who was adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the said District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 13th day of March, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh28-law3wSa*
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 717.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS A. MACNAIR, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas A. Macnair, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 20th day of March, A. D. 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh28-law3wSa*
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 548.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MAURICE LEVY, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Maurice Levy of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 7th day of February, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh21-law3wSa*
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 1st day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES B. GOSSON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 21st day of April, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 3, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 31st day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EVERETT L. STANLEY, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law: that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 18th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 3, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 25th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL COHEN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 18th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, United States Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 3, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 19th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MOSES R. CRASTO, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 17th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY,
United States Marshal, as Messenger,
Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 3, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 31st day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM A. MEAD, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 9th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 3, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the 30th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EPHRIAM MORRIS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 28th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 3, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 29th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES OTTO SCHWINDT, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 17th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 4, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 1st day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of OGDEN HOFFMAN THORNE, of the City of Brooklyn, Kings County and State of New-York, and ROBERT LEMUEL DECAMP, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, and against the estate of each of them. Copartners in business in the firm name of Thorne & De Camp, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, or the estate of either of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 5th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 4, 1868.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—THIS IS TO give notice that on the 17th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES H. FILLINGIN, of Brooksville, in the County of Randolph, and State of Georgia, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; and that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the law office of C. B. Wooten, in the City of Dawson, Ga., before F. S. Hesseltine, Esq., Register, on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
WM. G. DICKSON,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—THIS IS TO give notice that on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS S. POWELL, of Cuthbert, in the County of Randolph and State of Georgia, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, and that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the law office of C. B. Wooten, in the City of Dawson, Ga., before F. S. Hesseltine, Esq., Register, on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
WM. G. DICKSON, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN B. ROMAR, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John B. Romar, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of April, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 2d day of April, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
WM. NORTON, Attorney for petitioner, No. 62 William-st., New-York.
ap4-law3wSa*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PHILIP T. HEARTT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by Philip T. Heartt, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of April, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1868.
ap4-law3wSa*
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CALEB D. GILDERSLEEVE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss. At the City of New-York, the 26th day of March, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Caleb D. Gildersleeve, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
GROSVENOR S. HUBBARD, Assignee,
mh28-law3wSa*
No. 64 Wall-st., New-York City.

NO. 727.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT C. DAVIDGE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Robert C. Davidge, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, and who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 20th day of March, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh21-law3wSa*
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SOLOMON ZEMANSKY, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Solomon Zemansky, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 13th day of March, A. D. 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh21-law3wSa
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH L. SMITH, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Joseph L. Smith, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, in said district, and who to wit, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1868, was adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of himself by District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 26th day of March, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh28-law3wSa*
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN O'DWYER, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John O'Dwyer, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 27th day of March, 1868.
JAMES DAVIS, Assignee,
mh28-law3wSa*
No. 31½ Pine-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 27th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM BURNET, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 17th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 4, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 2d day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN H. BLAKE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., New-York City, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 22d day of April, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 4, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 26th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE W. PRICE, of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 194 Broad-st., in the City of Newark, New-Jersey, before Mr. Staats S. Morris, Register, on the 2d day of May, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
BENAJAH DEACON,
Dated April 2, 1868. U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORRIS WAITZFELDER, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Morris Waitzfelder in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of April, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 30th day of March, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ADOLPH L. SANGER, Solicitor for Bankrupt.
ap4-law3wSa*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ERASTUS WHEATON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Erastus Wheaton, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 73d day of April, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 28th day of March, 1868.
ap4-law3wSa*
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM W. TRACY, JAMES WILLSON, THOMAS J. STRONG, and JOSEPH U. ORVIS, bankrupts.—To whom it may concern, the undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of the estate of William W. Tracy, of the City of New-York, in said district; James Willson, and Thomas J. Strong, both of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and Joseph U. Orvis, of the City of New-York, in said district, and of the estate of each of them, all of whom have carried on business in the City of New-York, in said district, for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of their petition, and who were adjudged bankrupts, and each of them was adjudged a bankrupt on the 27th day of January, A. D. 1868, upon their own petition, by the District Court of said district.
Dated City of New-York, 3d day of April, A. D. 1868.
BENJAMIN Y. PIPPEY, }
WILLIAM S. WILSON, } Assignees.
JOHN BYERS, }
Nos. 115, 117 and 119 Elm-st., New-York City.
a4-law3wS*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Northern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy, No. 108.—In the matter of JOSIAH DAVIS, bankrupt, by order of the said Court, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all creditors of the said bankrupt, to appear on the 28th day of April, 1868, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, before the said Court, at the United States Court Rooms in Buffalo, in said district, and show cause why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. Dated Buffalo, March 14, 1868.
M. P. FILLMORE, Clerk.
R. H. MARRIOTT, Attorney, Watkins, N. Y.
ap4-law3wSa

REMOVALS.

HORSTMANN BROS. & ALLIEN,

Manufacturers and importers,
ARMY AND NAVY GOODS.
Late No 8 Maiden-lane.
Removed to No. 540 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—WE BEG TO INFORM OUR friends that we have purchased the extensive works at the foot of East 23d-st., New-York, (lately occupied by the New-York Steam Engine Works,) to which we will remove on the 1st of May, where, with superior facilities for manufacture of steam pumps, vacuum pumps, blowing engines, and steam machinery of every description, we shall be pleased to execute all orders intrusted to us.
A. S. CAMERON & CO.
Foot of East 23d-st., New-York, April 1, 1868.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.
Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:

9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburg, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, also at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:23, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:23 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIRST GRAND EXHIBITION
OF THE
MAGNIFICENT PANORAMA
OF THE WAR,
Will be given
At the Hall Nos. 954 and 956 Broadway,
On MONDAY EVENING, April 6,
At 8 P. M.,
COMPRISING

Forty elaborately-finished paintings, drawn with strict topographical and historic accuracy, and exhibiting with EQUAL JUSTICE the skill and bravery of the contending forces in the great struggle; affording a review of the Decisive Battles and incidents of the war, from FORT SUMTER TO THE SURRENDER, Graphically delineated and explained By the accomplished MISS SALLIE BROWNSON GOODRICH, lately from California.

REPRESENTING

Fort Sumter.	Chattanooga.
Attack on the 6th and 8th Mass. in Baltimore.	Lookout Mountain.
1st N. Y. Reg. to the Rescue.	Missionary Ridge.
Night Skirmishing on the Potomac.	Skirmishing in the Wilderness.
Monitor and Merrimac.	Wilderness.
Fort Donelson.	Farragut in the Rigging.
Shiloh.	Rocky-faced Mt.
Murfreesboro.	Kenesaw Mountain.
Jackson.	Hospital Scenes.
Vicksburg.	Sheridan's Ride.
Battle in the Crater	Siege of Petersburg.
Rioters, City Hall Park.	Edwards' Ferry.
Gettysburg.	Five Forks.
Chickamauga.	Surrender of Lee.
Army of the Cumberland.	Pres. Lincoln in Richmond.
	Returning Regiments.
	PEACE.

ADMISSION..........FIFTY CENTS
RESERVED SEATS..........ONE DOLLAR

Tickets can be obtained at the following places: Fifth-av. Hotel; G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at door, No. 954 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
Curtain rises 7¾. Terminates at 11 o'clock.
SATURDAY, April 4, 1868,
AFTERNOON AT 1—EVENING AT 7¾,
will be presented, for the 79th and 80th times, the
WHITE
FAWN,
introducing JARRETT & PALMER'S great Parisienne BALLET TROUPE.

Perfect Acting,	New Dances,
Superb Scenery,	Delightful Music,
Splendid Effects,	Spirited Marches,
Rich Costumes,	Increased Orchestra,
Full Chorus,	Grand Tableaux.

The piece, pronounced the
BEST AND MOST COSTLY
EVER PRESENTED IN AMERICA,
concludes with
THE DESCENT OF THE DRAGON FLY,
A TRANSFORMATION SCENE
OF PLEASING DEVICE,
unapproachable for its
BEAUTY, ENCHANTMENT, FASCINATION, AND FINISH.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY,
AT ONE O'CLOCK.
Seats secured six days in advance.

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN..........Lessee and Director
THE MOST DECIDED SUCCESS EVER KNOWN IN NEW-YORK!
BATEMAN'S RENOWNED
PARISIAN OPERA COMPANY.
THIS EVENING, April 4,
AND
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
IN OFFENBACH'S
LA BELLE HELENE,
OPERA BOUFFE IN THREE ACTS,
produced with a GORGEOUS MISE EN SCENE, SUPERB CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA,
ALL THE ARTISTS
COMBINING TO GIVE EFFECT TO THE WORK,
THE PRODUCTION OF WHICH IS
UNIVERSALLY PRONOUNCED TO BE
ANOTHER BRILLIANT TRIUMPH:
SCENERY:
ACT I.—THE TEMPLE OF JUPITER.
ACT II.—APARTMENTS IN THE QUEEN'S PALACE.
ACT III.—THE SEA SHORE AT NAUPLIA, the Newport of ancient Greece.

Characters by Mlle. TOSTEE and the other artists.
Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, Schirmer's, No. 701, and Peters', No. 202 Broadway.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
With the exception of the Press, the free list must be suspended.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE,

Corner Broadway and 30th-st.
Last appearance of Mr. J. B. STUDLEY. Three glorious pieces, La Tour de Nesle, Dick Turpin and Robert Macaire. Grand Matinee at 2 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Last night of Mr. and Mrs. EDWIN BLANCHARD and the dogs. THE WATCHMAN AND HIS DOGS. THE SIGNET RING, OR THE TRIUMPH OF GREECE. SIXTEEN-STRING JACK. All the dancers and singers.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

Fourteenth-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director
MATINEES AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE MOST DECIDED SUCCESS
known in the Equestrian arena has attended
THE MARVELOUS PERFORMANCES OF
THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS;
THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS;
which in this City, as
IN ALL THE CAPITALS OF EUROPE,
has proved
THE MOST UNIQUE NOVELTY
AND THE MOST POWERFUL ATTRACTION
ever brought to the notice of the public.
DIVERSIFIED ACTS IN THE RING,
BY THE GREAT CIRCUS COMPANY.
LEARNED LILLIPUTIAN PONIES.
COMIC EDUCATED MULES.

STEINWAY HALL.

FINAL FAREWELL READINGS.
FIVE IN NUMBER.
Mr.
CHARLES DICKENS
WILL READ
(for the last time but four,)
On MONDAY EVENING, April 13,
his
DOCTOR MARIGOLD,
and
(for the first time in New-York,)
MRS. GAMP.

On TUESDAY EVENING, April 14,
(last time but three,)
his
NICHOLAS NICKLEBY
(at Mr. Squeers' School,)
and
BOOTS AT THE HOLLY TREE INN.

On THURSDAY EVENING, April 16,
(last time but two,)
his
DAVID COPPERFIELD
and
MR. BOB SAWYER'S PARTY,
(from Pickwick.)

On FRIDAY EVENING, April 17,
(last time but one,)
his
DOCTOR MARIGOLD
and
MRS. GAMP.

On MONDAY EVENING, April 20,
(last time,)
his
CHRISTMAS CAROL
and
THE TRIAL FROM PICKWICK.

The Readings will commence at 8 o'clock.

Reserved Seats $2 each.
May be obtained at Steinway Hall daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' FAREWELL READINGS.

Reserved seats for any of the above readings can be procured at No. 114 Broadway.
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

DICKENS' READINGS—CENTRE SEATS, second and seventh rows, at No. 94 Warren-st., up stairs.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE.

MORNING AND EVENING
READINGS
FROM
SHAKESPEARE,
BY
MRS. FRANCIS ANNE KEMBLE.

T. B. PUGH has the honor to announce that
MRS. KEMBLE
will give a series of
FOUR READINGS
AT THE BROOKLYN INSTITUTE,
in the following order:

ON MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 13,
CYMBELINE.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 15,
KING LEAR.

ON FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 17,
THE SECOND PART OF HENRY THE FOURTH.

ON SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 18,
AS YOU LIKE IT.

The Evening Readings will commence precisely at 8 o'clock P. M. The Morning Readings at 3 o'clock P. M.
Admission to each Reading, $1.
Reserved Seats, $1 50.
Tickets for the entire series, with reserved seats, $5.
The sale of tickets for the entire series will begin at the BROOKLYN INSTITUTE on THURSDAY MORNING, April 9, at 9 o'clock A. M. Single tickets, for each reading, may be procured on FRIDAY, April 10, and the following days.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
No more tickets will be sold than the actual number of seats in the body of the hall. To avoid interruption, the audience are respectfully requested to be seated before the commencement of the Readings.

THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET.—NOW ON free exhibition in the parlors of the FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERY, corner of 14th-st. Jerome Thompson's charming picture of THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET, representing the early home of Samuel Woodworth. Hours of exhibition from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M., and on Monday evenings from 8 to 10.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

All persons having claims against the BARNUM & VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY will present the same for payment at No. 544 Broadway, Room No. 2, immediately.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

PARIS.
GRAND HOTEL DE L'ATHENEE.
OLD NO. 15 RUE SCRIBE, NOS. 19 AND 21.
The manager of the
HOTEL DE L'ATHENEE,
in calling the attention of the traveling public to the change of numbers in Rue Scribe, takes this opportunity to offer his numerous guests
HIS SINCERE THANKS
FOR THEIR
VERY LIBERAL PATRONAGE
given to his
NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
Mr. Polonais shall continue to
DESERVE THEIR CONFIDENCE
by his
UTMOST CARE AND EXCELLENT MANAGEMENT
OF HIS HOTEL.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

VERY OLD MADEIRA.

For sale, a few dozen of very old Madeira wine, selected with great care, for personal use, by the present owner, at the Island of Madeira, in 1837, and was old when bought, comprised of Bual, Sercial and Modenay. Address Box No. 1,301 Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—SATURDAY.

THIS AFTERNOON, 1½; TO-NIGHT AT 8.
G. L. Fox's great Spectacular Ballet Pantomime,
HUMPTY DUMPTY.

PANTOMIME. | MATINEE AND NIGHT. MATINEE AND NIGHT. MATINEE AND NIGHT. | BALLET.

Just the entertainment for children. Full of Fun, and brilliantly diversified with excellent Singing, Dancing, Comic Tricks, Magnificent Transformations, Grotesque Humor, Startling Illusions and Matchless Scenery.

BURLESQUE. | MATINEE AND NIGHT. MATINEE AND NIGHT. MATINEE AND NIGHT. | SPECTACLE.

MATINEE PRICES.—Admission, 75c.; Balcony Chairs, $1; Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Family Circle, 50c.; children, 50c. Open at 12½; begins at 1½.
EVENING.—Open at 7; begins at 8 o'clock.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....MR. LESTER WALLACK
PARTICULAR NOTICE.
DOORS OPEN 7½; PERFORMANCE COMMENCES AT 10 MINUTES BEFORE 8.
SATURDAY EVENING, April 4,
POSITIVELY
LAST NIGHT
OF
ROSEDALE,
with its great cast.

The performances of the drama of
OLIVER TWIST
will be resumed on
MONDAY EVENING, April 6,
with its former great cast, including the names of MR. J. W. WALLACK, MR. E. L. DAVENPORT, MR. G. HOLLAND, MR. A. W. YOUNG, MR. G. F. BROWNE, MR. C. H. ROCKWELL, MR. J. C. WILLIAMSON, MR. J. LEONARD, MISS ROSE EYTINGE, MRS. JOHN SEFTON, MISS MARY BARRETT, and others.

In reply to a very great number of inquiries and applications, Mr. Wallack begs to announce that a
ROSEDALE MATINEE
will be given on SATURDAY, April 11, for which
SEATS MAY NOW BE SECURED.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.

THIS SATURDAY, TWO PERFORMANCES.
CHANFRAU'S LAST MATINEE BUT ONE.
FAREWELL JOE MATINEE.
LAST NIGHT OF JOE.

MATINEE AT 1½.	EVENING AT 7¾.
CHANFRAU.	CHANFRAU.
LAST JOE	LAST NIGHT
MATINEE.	OF JOE.

MONDAY—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME AND THE WIDOW'S VICTIM. CHANFRAU AS SAM, LORD DUNDREARY, AND HIS WONDERFUL IMITATIONS OF CELEBRATED ACTORS.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 BROADWAY.

MONDAY NIGHT, April 6.
First appearance in America of the great comic vocalist, comedian and humorous mimic
Mr. WM. LINGARD,
(from the London Theatres,) in his
PORTRAIT GALLERY OF CELEBRITIES,
in which he will give a series of
COMIC LIVING PHOTOGRAPHS
of all the prominent men of Europe and America.

☞ Mr. LINGARD'S quick changes and assumptions of the several characters he represents is pronounced most remarkable and extraordinary.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.—Last night of the season. Two performances. Matinee at 2 o'clock; evening at 8 o'clock. "Bull in a China shop." Bagshot—G. H. Clarke. To be followed by the side-splitting farce of "Too Much for Good Nature," in which Mr. M. W. Leffingwell will appear as Mr. Romeo Jaffier Jenkins, in which he stands preeminently great. MONDAY, April 13, the WORRELL SISTERS in a new Burlesque on "La Belle Helene," entitled "Paris and Helen."

CLARA BARTON.

By request of the audience, Miss BARTON will continue her deeply interesting narrative of the
WORK AND INCIDENTS OF ARMY LIFE,
at Steinway Hall, THIS (Saturday) EVENING,
at 8 o'clock.
Doors open at 7.
Tickets Fifty cents.

STEINWAY HALL.

SUNDAY, April 5.
TWENTY-SEVENTH AND LAST
REGULAR SUNDAY CONCERT
Of the season, on which occasion will be presented the following
BRILLIANTLY ATTRACTIVE ENSEMBLE:
The renowned prima donna,
MME. GAZZANIGA, her last appearance;
The world-famed pianist,
Mr. LEOPOLD DE MEYER;
The eminent violinist,
Mr. B. LISTEMANN, last appearance;
The celebrated harpist,
Sig. ALBANO;
Mr. G. W. COLBY, piano accompanist,
and THEODORE THOMAS' FULL GRAND ORCHESTRA.

COLLEGE HALL, NO. 600 BROADWAY.—CINDERELLA, THE PILGRIM, the Illuminated Microscopic Aquarium.
SCHOOL MATINEE at 2 P. M. Admission for children 15 cents; adults 25 cents.
Evening performance at 8 o'clock.

GRAND DUCHESSE OF GEROLSTEIN. Song of the Letters, 50 cents; "Sword of my Father," 40 cents; "Tell Him," 40 cents; Waltz by Strauss, 40 cents; Sabre Galop, 35 cents; Flute or Violin arrangements, 15 cents. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st. Branch No. 208 Bowery.

FRENCH PAINTINGS.

The collection of S. P. AVERY, now on exhibition at his gallery at No. 82 5th-av., and to be sold at auction on the evenings of THURSDAY and FRIDAY, April 9 and 10.

GEO. VANDENHOFF'S READINGS.

NEW SERIES
DODWORTH'S HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, 8th, and THURSDAY, 9th April.
SHAKSPEARE AND DICKENS.
DR. MARIGOLD, MRS. GAMP, CHRISTMAS CAROL, OLD WELLER, &c.

LECTURES.

JOHN B. GOUGH WILL DELIVER HIS popular lecture, *Fact and Fiction*, at Cooper Institute, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 8, 1868. Tickets to be had at Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway; B. D. Benson, No. 17 Nassau-st.; Foster & Palmer, Bible House; Cross Brothers, No. 15 3d-av.

AUGUSTE COMTE'S RELIGION OF HUMANITY will be the subject of two lectures by HENRY EDGER, on SUNDAY, April 5, at De Garmo's, corner of 5th-av. and 14th-st., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Free admission.

MUSICAL.

HAZELTON BROS.

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
With Full Iron Frame and Agraffe Treble.
Factory and Warerooms, Nos. 147 and 149 Greene-st., corner of Houston-st.

WATERS' FIRST PREMIUM PIANOS, with iron frame, overstrung Bass and Agraffe bridge, melodeons, parlor, church and cabinet organs, the best manufactured, warranted for six years. 100 pianos, melodeons and organs, of six first-class makers, at low prices for cash, or one-fifth cash and the balance in monthly installments, for rent, and rent-money applied if purchased. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

ARION PIANO-FORTE.—PATENTED; highest premium awarded over all, even the renowned World's Exposition Pianos. Send for descriptive pamphlet, price list, &c. Manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 187 and 189 Bowery. MANNER & CO.

20 SECOND-HAND PIANOS OF VARIOUS makers for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

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IMPEACHMENT.

(Continued from First Page.)

of the speech were not omitted entirely from your synoptical view? A.—I was able to report nearly every sentence, and am confident that I did not fail to take notes of any paragraph of his speech.

Q.—That is to say you are confident that nothing which would have been a paragraph after it was printed was left out by you? A.—He did not speak in paragraphs.

Q.—You say you are sure you did not leave out what would be a paragraph; did you leave out what would be half a paragraph? A.—I endeavored to give the substance of the President's remarks on every subject that the President took up.

Q.—This synoptical report which you made out—was it anything but your original notes? A.—It was condensed from them.

Q.—That is to say that your original synoptical views as written down were again reduced in a shorter compend that night? A.—Partly so.

Q.—Still you think that in that last analysis you had the whole of the President's speech? A.—I endeavored to give the meaning of it.

Q.—Can you pretend to say that in reference to any of that portion of your report it is presented in a shape in which any man should be judged as coming from his own mouth?

Mr. BUTLER—I object to the question.

Mr. EVARTS—I asked the witness if he professes to state that in this synoptical portion of the printed speech made by him it is so produced as to be properly judged as having come from the mouth of the speaker.

Mr. BUTLER—No objection to that.

Witness—I can only say that to the best of my belief this is a fair report of what was said.

Q.—In your estimation and belief? A.—In my estimation and belief.

Q.—You speak of a reporter JOHNSON, who took part, as I understand you, in that business; what part did he take? A.—He also took notes of what Mr. JOHNSON said.

Q.—Wholly independent of you? A.—Wholly independent of me.

Q.—And the speech, as printed in your paper, was not from his notes? A.—It was made up from mine with the assistance of his.

Q.—Then you condensed and mingled the reporter (JOHNSON'S) report and your own and produced this printed result? A.—Yes.

Q.—What plan did JOHNSON proceed on in getting the draft or effect of the President's speech? A.—JOHNSON took as full notes as possible.

Q.—You mean possible for him? A.—Yes.

Q.—How much of that report and how much of that analysis, or estimation of what the President said, was made out of your notes, and how much of JOHNSON'S? A.—Whenever JOHNSON'S notes were fuller than mine I used his to correct mine.

Q.—Was that so in many instances? A.—It was not so in a majority of instances, but in the minority—in a considerable minority.

Q.—Did JOHNSON write long-hand too? A.—Yes.

Q.—What connection has JOHNSON with you on the paper? A.—He is the reporter of the paper.

Q.—Was there no phonographic reporter to take down the speech? There was none for our paper. There were reporters present I believe for other papers.

RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION.

Re-direct by Mr. BUTLER:

Q.—You have been asked about the manner in which you took the speech—were there considerable interruptions? A.—There were.

Q.—Was there considerable howling for the President? A.—There was necessary howling.

Q.—Why necessary? A.—Because of the interruption of the crowd.

Q.—Was the crowd a noisy one? A.—It was.

Q.—Were the crowd and the President bandying epithets.

Mr. EVARTS—The question is not what was said.

Mr. BUTLER—I do not adopt the language of the counsel. I will repeat my question whether epithets were thrown back and forth between the President and the crowd?

Mr. EVARTS—We object to the question. The question is what was said. Every one does not know what bandying epithets is.

Mr. BUTLER, to the witness—Do you know what bandying epithets is?

Mr. EVARTS—I suppose our objection will be first disposed of.

Mr. BUTLER—I beg your pardon; however, I will withdraw the question. My proposition is this—

Mr. EVARTS, interrupting, there is no objection to your withdrawing the question.

Mr. BUTLER—I only withdraw my question as to the meaning of a word which one of the counsel did not understand. [Laughter.] In Lord GEORGE GORDON'S case the cries of the crowd were allowed to be put in evidence, but that question precipitately is not raised here, because I am on the point of showing what was said there by way of interruptions. It was asked whether there were interruptions, and whether there was a crowd, and if the President stopped to throw back epithets at the crowd.

Mr. EVARTS—The questions which we object to were those about the bandying of epithets back and forth between the President and the crowd.

Mr. BUTLER—I will put it in another form.

Q.—What was said by the crowd to the President, and by the President to the crowd? A.—The President was frequently interrupted by cheers, and hisses and cries from those opposed to him.

Mr. BUTLER—You have a right to refresh your memory by any memorandum, or copy of a memorandum made by you at the time.

Mr. EVARTS—Not by any copy of a memorandum.

Mr. BUTLER—Yes; any copy of a memorandum, which you know to be a copy, made at the time.

Mr. EVARTS—We do not regard a newspaper as a memorandum.

Mr. BUTLER—Well, we may as well have that settled, because, when a man says, "I wrote down as best I could, and put it in type within four hours from that time, and I know it to be correct," I insist that as a rule of law, that is a memorandum from which the witness may refresh his recollection.

Mr. EVARTS—This witness is to speak from his recollection if he can. If he cannot, he is allowed accordingly to refresh his memory by the memorandum which he made at the time.

Mr. BUTLER—I deny that to be the rule of law. He may refresh his memory by any memorandum which he knows to be correct.

The Chief Justice required Mr. BUTLER to reduce his question to writing.

Mr. BUTLER, having reduced the question to writing, put it to the witness in this form: I desire you to refresh your recollection from any memorandum made by you at or near the time, and then to state what was said by the crowd to the President, and by the President to the crowd.

Mr. EVARTS—That question we have objected to.

The Chief Justice asked the witness whether that was a memorandum made by him at the time.

Witness—It is a copy of a memorandum made at the time.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE—The witness has a right to look at a paper which he knows to be a true copy of a memorandum made at the time.

Mr. BUTLER to witness: Go on.

Witness commenced reading from the paper.

Mr. EVARTS, interrupting: We understand the ruling of the Chair to be that the witness is allowed to refresh his memory by looking at a memorandum made up at the time, or what is equivalent to it, and thereupon to state from his memory thus refreshed what the facts are; that he might state it from his memory, but not read from the memorandum.

Mr. BUTLER, to witness: Read it.

Witness, reading—The first interruption to the President occurred when he referred to the name of Gen. GRANT, and said he knew that a large number of the crowd desired to see Gen. GRANT, and to hear what he had to say, whereupon there were cheers for Gen. GRANT, and the President went on; the next interruption occurred when he spoke of the object of his visit, and alluded to the name of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS; then there were cheers; the next cases of interruption occurred at the time the President used the language, "I was placed on the ticke (meaning the ticket for the Presidency) with the distinguished citizen now no more;" whereupon there were cries of "It's a pity," "Too bad," "Unfortunate;" the President proceeded: "Yes, I know there are some to say unfortunate."

Q.—What was then said by the crowd? A.—The President went on to say that it was unfortunate for some that God rules on high.

Mr. EVARTS, interrupting, said the point made by the learned Manager was this: That in following the examination of this witness, he could show that there were interruptions for spaces. That is the whole matter, as I understand. Now, the witness is reading the President's speech, which is not yet in evidence.

Mr. BUTLER—And as I understand it he is not reading the President's speech, but giving such portion of it only as to show where the interruptions came in. Now, when we compare the interruptions with the portions of the speech where you took accurate notes, you will see why there was time to take portions of it *verbatim*.

The CHIEF JUSTICE to witness—Look at the memorandum, and then testify from memory at present.

Witness—the next interruption that occurred was when the President remarked that if his predecessor had lived.

Mr. EVARTS—The question was of the interruptions, their duration and their cause.

Mr. BUTLER—I beg your pardon. I put the question, and there was no objection to it. What did the President say to the crowd, and what did the crowd say to the President? Now I want that. [Laughter.] (To witness.) Go on and answer.

Witness—When this remark was made, the crowd responded, "Never, never," and gave three cheers for Congress. The President went on to say: "I came here as I was passing along, and being called on for the purpose of exchanging views—"

The CHIEF JUSTICE, interrupting—Mr. Manager, do you understand that the witness is to read the speech?

Mr. BUTLER—No, Sir; he is skipping whole paragraphs, and he is only reading where the interruptions came in. [To witness.] Just use the latter words of the President.

WITNESS—When the President remarked that he came here for the purpose of ascertaining what was wrong, there were cries of "you are,"—long continued cries. The President inquired, later in his speech, who could put his finger on any act of the President deviating from the right? Whereupon there were cheers and counter-cries of "New-Orleans!" long continued. That cry was repeated after breaking the sentences of the President into paragraphs; then there were cries of "Why not hang JEFF. DAVIS?" The President responded: "Why not hang JEFF. DAVIS?" Then there were shouts of: "Down with him!" and other cries of "Hang WENDELL PHILLIPS!" The President said, "Why not you hang him?" The answers were, "Give us an opportunity!" The President then went on to ask: "Have you not a court and an Attorney-General, who is the Chief Justice, and who is to sit on his trial?" [Laughter in court.] There were then interruptions by groans and cheers. He then said: "Call upon your Congress, that is trying to break up our own Government!" Then there were cries of "Lies!" among the crowd. Then there was a voice, "Don't get so mad!" The President said, "I am not mad!" Then there were hisses and two or three more cheers for Congress; after another sentence of his a voice cried out, "What about Moses?" when there was laughter in the crowd; the next interruption I recollect was when the President inquired, "Will you hear me?" then the cry was taken up and continued for some minutes; all this time there was great confusion—cheers by the friends of the President and counter cheers by those apparently opposed to him; the President repeated his question, asking the crowd to hear him for his cause and for the Constitution of his country. There were then cries of "Yes, yes," "Go on;" in the next sentence he inquired "when, under any circumstances, he had violated the Constitution of his country?" to which there were cries in response of "Never, never," and counter cheers; the next interruption was when Mr. SEWARD'S name was mentioned, and there were cheers for Mr. SEWARD; the President said he would bring Mr. SEWARD before the people; he asked who was a traitor; there were cries of "THAD. STEVENS;" the President asked, "why don't you hang THAD. STEVENS and WENDELL PHILLIPS?" then there were cheers and hisses; the President proceeded to say that having fought traitors at the South he would fight them at the North; then there were cheers and hisses; there were also cries when the President said he would do this by the help of the people; there were cries of "we won't give it;" the interruption continued in the shape of cheers, hisses and cries of the same sort throughout the speech.

Mr. BUTLER—State whether these cries, cheers and hisses would be continued so as to make interruption last for some time? Yes, frequently for several minutes.

Q.—In that time would you be able to get up your report? A.—I was able to make during the most of them a *verbatim* report of what the President said.

RE-CROSS EXAMINATION.

Re-cross examination by Mr. EVARTS—You made a memorandum of the time of these interruptions? A.—I did.

Q.—Of these cries and hisses? A.—I did.

Q.—While you were doing that you could catch up with the President's speech could you? [Laughter.] Now have you not in each statement you have made of these interruptions read from the newspapers before you? A.—I have read from the newspapers; I think that every one of them was in the newspapers.

Q.—Are you not quite sure of it? A.—I am not positive.

Q.—Without that newspaper, do you recollect any of these interruptions? A.—I do all of them. I should not have been able to give them without the aid of the memorandum.

Q.—You made a report of these interruptions on your notes? A.—Yes.

Q.—Of all that the crowd said? A.—Not of all.

Q.—Why not of all? A.—I made notes of all that I was able to catch.

Q.—You made notes of all that you were able to catch and put down, and yet you say you were able to catch up with the President? A.—I gave my first attention to keeping up with the President, and whenever there was time to put the interruptions down and the cries of the crowd, I did so.

Senator GRIMES put the following question to the witness in writing: I desire the witness to specify the particular part of the report as published, which was supplied by the reporter, JOHNSON.

Witness—It is impossible for me to do that at this time.

Mr. BUTLER—State whether any special part of it was supplied by him, or whether it was only connected by JOHNSON'S notes? A.—The report was made out from my notes and connected by Mr. JOHNSON'S; I can not say whether there were any other sentences on Mr. JOHNSON'S notes or not.

Q.—State whether long practice in reporting would enable a person by long-hand to make out a substantially accurate report.

Mr. EVARTS—Ask whether this witness can do it?

Witness—I have had considerable practice in reporting in that way, and can make out a substantially accurate report.

TESTIMONY OF D. C. M'EWEN.

DANIEL C. MCEWEN, sworn and examined by Mr. BUTLER:

Q.—What is your profession? A.—A short-hand reporter.

Q.—How long has that been your profession? A.—About four or five years.

Q.—Were you employed in September, 1866, in reporting for any paper? A.—I was.

Q.—What paper? A.—The New-York *World*.

Q.—Did you accompany Mr. JOHNSON and the Presidential party when they went to lay the corner-stone of the monument in honor of Mr. DOUGLAS? A.—I did.

Q.—Where did you join the party? A.—At West Point, N. Y.

Q.—How long did you continue with the party? A.—I continued until it arrived at Cincinnati on its return.

Q.—Did you go professionally as a reporter? A.—I did.

Q.—Had you accommodations as such? A.—I had.

Q.—Had you the *entrée* of the Presidential car? A.—I had.

Q.—Were you at Cleveland? A.—I was.

Q.—Did you make a report of the President's speech at Cleveland from the balcony? A.—I did.

Q.—How? A.—Stenographically.

Q.—Have you your notes here? A.—I have. (Witness here produced them.)

Q.—Have you, at my request, copied them out since you have been here? A.—I have.

Q.—Is this (handing a paper to the witness) a copy of them? A.—It is.

Q.—Is it an accurate copy from your notes? A.—It is.

Q.—How accurately are your notes a representation of the speech? A.—My notes are, I consider, very accurate, so far as I took them. Some few sentences in the speech were left out by confusion in the crowd, but I have, in those cases, in my transcript, inclosed in brackets, the parts about which I am uncertain.

Q.—When they are not inclosed in brackets, how are they? A.—They are correct.

Q.—Was your report published? A.—I cannot say; I took notes of the speech, and knowing the lateness of the hour—11 o'clock, or after—that it was impossible for me to write out a report of the speech and send it to the paper I represented, therefore I went to the telegraph office after the speech was given, and dictated some of my notes to other reporters and correspondents, and we made a report which was given to the agent of the Associated Press, Mr. GOBRIGHT.

Q.—Did the agent of the Associated Press accompany the Presidential party for the purpose? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was it his business and duty to forward reports of the speeches? A.—I supposed it to be.

Q.—Did you so deal with him? A.—I did.

Q.—Have you put down the cheers and interruptions of the crowd, or any portion of them? A.—I have put down a portion of them: it was impossible to get all.

Q.—Was there not a great deal of confusion and noise there? A.—A great deal.

Q.—Were there expressions of ill-feeling and temper? A.—I think there were.

Q.—On the part of the crowd? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How, on the part of the President? A.—I considered that he was a little excited.

Q.—Was anything there said to him by the crowd about keeping his dignity? A.—I have not my notes.

Q.—Do you recollect it? A.—I do not.

Q.—Was there anything said about his not getting mad? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did the crowd caution him about not getting mad? A.—The words used were, "Don't get mad, ANDY?"

Q.—Did he appear considerably excited at that moment when they told him not to get mad?

Mr. EVARTS said that that was not a part of the present inquiry.

Mr. BUTLER remarked—I want to get as much as I can from the memory of this witness, and as much as I can from his notes, that, with both together, we may have a perfect transcript of the proceedings. The allegation denies that there was a scandalous and disgraceful scene, the conditions being that the counsel for the President claim freedom of speech and we claim decency of speech. We are now trying to show the indecency of the occasion.

Mr. EVARTS—I understand freedom of speech in this country to mean liberty to speak properly and discreetly.

Mr. BUTLER—I regard freedom of speech in this country as the freedom of the private citizen to say anything in a decent manner.

Mr. EVARTS—Yes, it is the same thing, and who is to judge of the decency?

Mr. BUTLER—The Court before which a man is tried for breaking the laws.

Mr. EVARTS—Did you ever hear of a man being tried for freedom of speech?

Mr. BUTLER—No; but I saw two or three who ought to have been [laughter] in the Court.

To the witness—I was asking you whether there was considerable excitement in the manner of the President at the time he was cautioned by the crowd not to get mad?

Witness—I was not standing where I could see the President; I could not know his manner; I only heard the tone of his voice.

Q.—Judging from what you heard? A.—He seemed excited. I do not know what his manner is from personal acquaintance when he is angry.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross-examined by Mr. EVARTS:

Q.—Did you report the whole of the President's speech? A.—The hour was late, and I left shortly before he closed; I do not know how long before the close of his speech.

Q.—So that your report does not purport to give the whole speech? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—From the time that he commenced until this point at which you left, did you report the whole of his speech? A.—No, Sir; certain sentences were broken off by the interruptions of the crowd.

Q.—But, aside from the interruptions, did you continue through the whole of the speech to the point at which you left? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you make a report of it, word for word, as you supposed? A.—Yes, Sir; as I understood it.

Q.—And did you note, word for word, the interruptions of the assembly? A.—I did not; I took the principal exclamations; I could not hear all of them.

Q.—And this copy or manuscript which you produced, when did you make it? A.—I made that about two weeks since, after I was summoned before the Managers of the Impeachment.

Q.—Can you be as accurate or as confident in the transcript taken after the lapse of two years, as if it had been made presently when the speech was delivered? A.—I generally find that when a speech is fresh in my mind, I write my notes with more readiness than when they have become old; but as to the correctness of the report, I think I can make as accurate a transcript of the notes now as I could have done then.

Q.—You have nothing to help you when you transcribe, after the lapse of time, but the notes before you? A.—That is all.

Q.—And are you not aware that in phonographic writing there is often obscurity from the haste and brevity of the notation? A.—There sometimes is.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION.

Redirect by Mr. BUTLER.

Q.—The counsel on the other side asked the politics of the Cleveland *Leader*; may I ask the politics of the New-York *World*? A.—I have always understood them to be Democratic.

TESTIMONY OF E. B. STARK.

EDWIN B. STARK sworn and examined by Mr. BUTLER.

Q.—What is your profession? A.—I practice the law now.

Q.—What was your profession in 1866? A.—I was an editor in Cleveland; I was formerly a short-hand writer and I do more or less of it now.

Q.—Did you report the speech of President JOHNSON, President of the United States, from the balcony of the Cleveland Hotel, on the night of the 3d of September, 1866. A.—Yes.

Q.—For what paper? A.—The Cleveland *Herald*,

Q.—Did you take shorthand notes of it? A.—Yes; I did.

Q.—Was it written out by you, and published? A.—It was.

Q.—Was it published as written by you? A.—It was.

Q.—Have you your shorthand notes? A.—I have not.

Q.—Are they in existence? A.—I suppose not; I paid no attention to them, but I suppose they were thrown in the waste basket.

Q.—Did you ever compare the speech printed in the *Herald* either with your notes or with the manuscript? A.—I did with the manuscript that night. I compared the printed slip with the copy taken from my original note.

Q.—How did it compare? A.—It was the same.

Q.—Was it slips of the paper that was published next day? A.—They were just the same, with such typographical corrections as were made then.

Q.—Have you a copy of the paper? A.—I have.

Witness produces it.

Q.—Can you now state whether this is a substantially accurate report in this paper of what ANDREW JOHNSON said? A.—Yes, Sir; it is, generally. There are some portions which were cut down, and I can point out just where these places are.

Q.—By being cut down, you mean the substance given instead of the words? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Does it appear in the report what part is substantially reported and what part is *verbatim*? A.—Not to any person but myself.

Q.—Point out what part is substantial and what part is accurate in the report?

Witness—Do you wish me to go over the whole speech for that purpose?

Mr. BUTLER—I will for the present confine myself to such portions as are in the article; if my learned friends wish you to go over the rest they will ask you.

Witness—Commencing a letter before where the specification commences in the Article of Impeachment, I will read just what Mr. JOHNSON said on that point.

Mr. BUTLER—Do so.

WITNESS—He said: "Where is the man living or the woman in the community whom I have wronged? or where is the person who can place the finger on one single pledge that I have violated, or one single violation of the Constitution of my country? What tongue does he speak? What religion does he profess? Let him come forward and put his finger upon one pledge I have violated." There were there several interruptions and various remarks were made, of which I have noted one because it was the only one that Mr. JOHNSON paid any attention to, that was a voice: "Hang JEFF. DAVIS." The President said, "hang JEFF DAVIS! Hang JEFF DAVIS! Why don't you." There were then some applause and interruptions, and he repeated, "why don't you," There was again applause and interruption, and the President went on: "Have you not the court, have you not the courts, have you not the Attorney-General? Who is your Chief Justice, who has refused to sit at the trial? There were then some interruptions and applause, and he said, "I am not the prosecuting attorney; I am not the jurp, but I will tell you what I did do. I called on your Congress, which is trying to break up the Government." at that point there were interruptions and confusion, and there may have been words uttered by the President which I did not hear, but I think not; then the President went on to say, "but let the prejudices pass."

Mr. BUTLER—Go to the conclusion, where you reported that accurately. A.—Commencing a little before where the specification commences, he says: "In bidding you farewell here to-night, I would ask you, with all the pains that Congress has taken to calumniate and malign me, what has Congress done? Has it done anything to restore the union of the States? But to the contrary has it not done everything to prevent it? And because I stand now as I did when the rebellion commenced, I have been denounced as a traitor, my countrymen, here to-night. who has suffered more than I? Who has run greater risks than I? who borne more than I? But Congress—factious, domineering, tyrannical—Congress has undertaken to poison the minds of the American people and create a feeling against me." So far were Mr. JOHNSON'S words. I have completed the sentence here in this fashion: "In consequence of the manner in which I have distributed the public patronage." Those were not Mr. JOHNSON'S words, but a condensation in a summary way of the reasons which he gave just at that point for the maligning—

Mr. EVARTS to Mr. BUTLER—Do you propose to put them all in? Mr. BUTLER—We do. I observe in the answer of the President that objection is made that we did not put in all he said, and I mean to give all.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. EVARTS cross-examined the witness as follows:

Q.—What is the date of that newspaper you have? A.—September 4. 1866.

Q.—Did you make a stenographic report of the whole of the President's speech? A.—I did, with one exception.

Q.—What exception was that? A.—It was a part of the speech in which he spoke about the Freedmen's Bureau. It was in the latter part of the speech—somewhat into the details of figures which I omitted to take down.

Q.—Did you write down your notes in full. A.—No, sir.

Q.—And you have not now either the notes nor any transcript from them? A.—Only this and a newspaper.

Q.—Did you prepare for the newspaper the report that was published? A.—I did.

Q.—And you prepared it on the plan of some part *verbatim* and some part condensed? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What was your rule of condensation, and the motive? A.—I had no definite rule, but I can give the reason why I left out a part of what was said about the Freedmen's Bureau.

Mr. EVARTS—That is not condensed at all.

WITNESS—Yes Sir; a part of it was not taken, and what I did take of it, I did somewhat condense.

Q.—What was your rule in relation to what you put *verbatim* into the report, and what you condensed? How did you determine what part you would give one way, and what part another? A.—Perhaps I was influenced somewhat by what I considered would be a little more spicy or entertaining to the public.

Q.—In which interest? In the interest of the President or his opponents? A.—I do not know that.

Q.—On which side were you? A.—I was opposed to the President.

Q.—But you do not know where you thought the interest was when you selected the spicy part? A.—I was very careful in all those parts, when there was considerable excitement and interest in the crowd, to take down carefully what the President said.

Q.—The part in which the crowd was most interested you took down carefully? A.—Yes.

Q.—And the part in which the crowd seemed to have the most interest, was the part in which they made the most outcry? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Are you able to say that there is a single expression in that part of your report, given substantially, which was used by the President, so that they are the words that fell from his lips? A.—No, Sir; I think it is not the case in those particular parts which I condensed. I did so, by the use, in some parts, of my own words.

Q.—Was not your rule of condensation partly when you got tired of writing out? A.—No, Sir; as it was getting between three and four o'clock in the morning I was directed to cut down, and toward the last I did so.

Q.—More toward the last than in the early part of the speech, so as to be ready to go to press? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. EVARTS—We object to this report as no report of the President's speech.

The witness was directed to mark the paper with his initials.

Mr. BUTLER—What were the politics of the Cleveland *Herald* at that time? A.—It was called "Johnson Republican;" some called it "Post-office Republican;" the editor of the *Herald* had the Post-office at the time.

Mr. BUTLER said he proposed to offer the *Leader's* report of Mr. JOHNSON'S speech as sworn to by Mr. HUDSON.

Mr. EVARTS—That we object to. The grounds of the objection are made manifest, doubtless, to the observation of the Chief Justice and of the Senators, and are greatly enchanced when we find that the Managers are in possession of the original notes of the short-hand writers of the whole speech, and of his transcript made thereon and sworn to by him. We submit that the substitution for that evidence of the whole speech thus authenicated the statement of Mr. HUDSON, as testified to by him, is against the first principles of justice or evidence. He has not testified how much of the report is his and how much of it is JOHNSON'S. Besides, it is for the great part a condensed statement directed by circumstances. The same objection may be made to this second *Herald* report.

Mr. BUTLER said—I do not propose to argue the question, but if we were trying any other case for substantive words, would not that be sufficient proof? I do not propose to withdraw the other report of Mr. MCEWEN. I propose to put it in subject to be read and commented upon by the gentlemen on the other side. And I propose to put the other report in also, so that we can have all the reports—the Post-office report, the Republican report and the Democratic report. My natural leaning would lead me to this particular report as the one on which I mean to rely, because it is sworn to expressly by the party as having been written down by himself, published by himself and corrected by himself, and I am surprised at this objection.

Mr. EVARTS—Nothing can better manifest the soundness of the objection than the statement of the Manager. He selected by preference a report made by and through the agency of political hostility, and on a plan of condensation, a method of condensing another man's notes, instead of a sworn report by a phonographer, who took every word, who brings his original votes and a transcript of them, and swears to their accuracy; and here deliberately in the face of this testimony as to what was said then, authentically taken, and authentically proved, and brought into Court to be verified.

The honorable Manager proposes to present as a speech notes made and published on the motive, and with the feeling and under the influence and on the method which has been stated. We object to it as evidence of the words spoken.

Mr. BUTLER—If, Mr. President and Senators, I have not lived too long to be astonished at anything, I should be surprised at the tone in which this proposition is put. Do I keep back from these gentlemen any body's report? Do I not give them all the reports—everything I can lay my hands on? Am I obliged to go into the enemy's camp? Shall I not use the reports of my friends and not those of my enemies, when I give them the reports of my enemies to correct those of my friends. Is all virtue and prosperity confined to Democratic reports? Can they never be wrong? At one time I think President JOHNSON, if I recollect aright, would not have liked me very well to have looked in the *World's* report for him, and when the change took place exactly I do not know; therefore, I have this report. Why? Because it is the fullest and completest report. The reason why I did not rely upon Mr. MCEWEN'S report is that he testified on the stand that he got tired and went away, and did not report the whole speech. This that I offer is the report of the whole speech, and the only one that is. Mr. STARK swears that he left out a portion of the speech, and Mr. MCEWEN swears that he left out a portion of it. I could not, therefore, put these in. If I did I might be met with the objection that it was not the whole report. I do put in a report which the witness swears is a correct report of the speech except as to some synopsis; and then so far as the other reports are concerned, I will put them in also that the President can take no detriment. Here are three reports representing three degrees of opinion on the subject, and we offer them all to counsel.

Mr. EVARTS—Discredit is now thrown on the most authentic reports, first by the observation that it omits a part of the speech, and second by a suggestion that it is but Democratic authority, now there you have it fairly and squarely. It is not on the accuracy of the phonographer, nor on the honesty of the transcripts, but on the color of the mind through which the President speech is to be run and by general condensation reproduced to the tone and temper of party. They select a condensation of Mr. HUDSON'S first original notes, then a condensation from these notes into the space which the newspapers would give, and confessedly on the principle of selection which the learned Managers have adopted in preferring what they consider a friendly report. Now, Mr. Chief Justice and Senators, I have read neither of these reports; and I did not know before that the question of the authenticity of a stenographic report depended on the political opinion of the stenographer. We submit that there is no such evidence—no living witness who from memory can repeat the President's speech. There is no such authentication of notes in any case but Mr. MCEWEN'S, which makes the public speech evidence.

Mr. BUTLER—I shall not debate the matter further than simply to say that I have not made any such proposition. I think this is an accurate report, so far as we have put it into the article. It is an accurate report—a sworn accurate report, and made by a man whom we can trust, and do trust.

The other, we think, is just as accurate perhaps. That question we do not go into. We simply put them in so that if there is a choice the President can have the benefit of it. The President comes in here and says in his answer that we will not give him the full benefit of all he said; and when we take great pains to bring everybody here who made a report, and when we offer all the reports then he says, "You must take a given one." To that we answer, "We take the one which has the full speech; and now to test the question, if the gentlemen will agree not to object to Mr. MCEWEN'S report, because it is not a report of the whole speech, I will take that.

Mr. EVARTS—We will not make that objection.

Mr. BUTLER—We want it fully understood that we put in Mr. EWEN'S report of the speech as the standard report, and we put in the other two, so that if the President comes with witnesses to deny the accuracy of the report, then we should have the additional authentication of the other two reports.

Mr. EVARTS—The learned Manager is familiar enough with the course of trials to know that it is time enough for him to bring in additional proof, to contradict proof of ours, when we make it.

Mr. BUTLER—Will you allow this report to be read? Do you make any objection?

Mr. EVARTS—We object to the two copies from newspapers.

Mr. BUTLER—Very good. I asked that that question should be decided. I want all to go in, and I offered the whole three at once.

The CHIEF JUSTICE said he could not put the question on all three at once.

Mr. BUTLER then I will first offer the *Leader* report.

The CHIEF JUSTICE—The Managers offer the report made in the *Leader* newspaper as evidence in this case. It appears from the statement of the witness that the report was not made by him, but was made by him with the assistance of another person, whose notes are not produced, and who is not produced himself as a witness. The Chief Justice thinks that that paper is inadmissible.

The yeas and nays were demanded upon the question as to the admissibility of the report in the Cleveland *Leader*.

The vote was taken, and resulted—yeas 35, nays 11, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Drake, Edmunds, Ferry, Fessenden, Frelinghuysen, Henderson, Howard, Johnson, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Nye, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Van Winkle, Willey and Williams—35.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fowler, Hendricks, Howe, McCreery, Patterson, of Tennessee, Trumbull and Vickers—11.

So the report was admitted as evidence.

Mr. BUTLER—I now offer the report prepared by Mr. MCEWEN.

Mr. EVARTS—We make additional objection.

Mr. BUTLER—We now offer the report in the Cleveland *Herald*. Is there objection to that?

Mr. EVARTS—It is on the same principle.

Mr. BUTLER was proceeding with the reports, when it was agreed that they should all be considered as read.

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, the Senate sitting as a Court of Impeachment adjourned till to-morrow, at 12 o'clock.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 3.

The Court of Impeachment having adjourned, the chair was vacated by the Chief Justice, and was immediately resumed by the President *pro tem*.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTER.

Mr. ANTHONY moved to take up the following resolution offered by him several days ago—namely, that the presiding officer be authorized to admit to a seat on the floor the reporter for the New-York Associated Press during the trial of the impeachment.

Mr. FERRY moved that the Senate do now adjourn, but the motion was lost on a division by a large majority.

Mr. FERRY—I moved to adjourn, because I am exceedingly opposed to the order proposed to be adopted, and do not think that the Senate ought to grant the permission to the reporter of the Associated Press. The Associated Press is represented by reporters in other legislative and deliberative bodies beside Congress, and the reports of the Associated Press from many other deliberative bodies have been, and are, systematically, libels upon the principles, the policy and the conduct of the friends of the majority in this body. The agents of the Associated Press, reporting the deliberations of the Constitutional Conventions now sitting and heretofore sitting in many of the States, have systematically libeled those Conventions and their members, and unless those who have the control of that institution can prevent or will prevent such reports as have emanated from those agents, I think we ought not, in justice to ourselves and the principles and policy we profess, to permit a reporter of the Press on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. CONKLING said he was somewhat surprised at the statement, but was still more surprised by their applications. This was not a question of favoritism to the Associated Press. His constituents were compelled to rely upon its reports, whether better or worse, for information from day to day touching this trial. It appeared that it was impossible for the reporter to hear accurately in his present position in the gallery the testimony of witnesses, and now it was proposed to permit him to draw near them in order to give the 840 newspapers supplied, as he was informed by the Associated Press, a faithful report. The question was raised whether some other reporter connected with this association in some other place had or had not given a fair statement of the proceedings that took place there. Some Senator suggested that it would be favoritism to accord the privilege. Mr. CONKLING would say to the Senator that if it were favoritism it was to the entire people of the State of New-York, as well as to the people of every other State where newspapers are circulated, and where an intense interest is felt in this trial. He would like to know upon what system of reasoning they were to exclude from the galleries the public at large, and admit certain persons selected for the purpose by tickets, and yet refuse to a single person such privileges as would enable that association to make an accurate report of the proceedings. All he (Mr. CONKLING) knew of the reporter was that he represented, as he had been informed, an association including some 840 newspapers in all parts of the country, read by a multitude that no man can number. The favoritism was to allow a single chair within the limits of the chamber for their benefit.

Senator ANTHONY would, if possible, give all the reporters of the Press a place on the floor, but that being entirely out of the question, he had proposed to give it to a reporter representing very much the larger number of the Press, which generally take the Senate report from the Associated Press. The question was whether they should have those reports as full and as accurate as possible. Mr. ANTHONY had himself tested the gallery, and was satisfied that it is not possible to hear the testimony of witnesses. The result was that the reports are imperfect, which was the very ground of the objection made against the Associated Press. He had had more experience in this matter than most of his associates, and would say that papers all over the country, of both parties, are represented in this Association, and if any unfair political bias were shown it would be broken up at once, as it ought to be.

Mr. EDMUNDS asked whether all newspapers could come into the Association, or whether it was a close corporation, that prevented others from coming in, except on certain conditions.

Mr. FERRY said the Associated Press was composed merely of seven papers in the City of New-York.

Mr. ANTHONY thought perhaps he could answer the question better than the Senator, having had same experience in such matters. The Associated Press comprises all the principal daily papers in New-York, and taking the news from all parts of the world, sold it to newspapers in every part of the country.

Mr. CONKLING asked how it was sold.

Mr. ANTHONY did not know, but said he thought no paper in the country that desired to take the news of the Associated Press was refused.

Mr. JOHNSON—They pay for it.

Mr. FERRY inquired if the Senator did not know that they had refused some daily papers.

Mr. ANTHONY believed they had thought it very wrong, but did not desire to go into questions of that kind. He called attention to the fact that there are local associations in the country, that have the same restrictions as the New-York Associated Press—namely, that no papers shall come into the Associated Press without the consent of those already in; but that Association sold its news to the Press of the whole country.

Mr. RAMSEY suggested postponing the further consideration of the matter, for the purpose of taking up the resolution in regard to the ticket system.

Mr. HENDRICKS thought there should be no difference of opinion about such a question, when every Senator knew that the whole country depended for the report of this trial upon the Associated Press. He heard the objection raised by the Senator from Connecticut, Mr. FERRY, that the Democrats had control of this Association, for the first time. He had supposed that it was controlled by the opposite party to a great extent. He knew that he had been made to appear very stupid in some of his remarks at one time. That, however, he cared nothing about. The great New-York journals were giving full reports of this trial, and they were not confined to New-York, but were circulated all over the country, and these reports were read by the mass of the people, either from those papers, or from others that copied from them. He, therefore, thought that it was a very important matter to have these reports correct, and he would vote for the resolution.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said his sense of dignity was not more offended by the reporter's sitting on the floor than by his sitting in the gallery, and he was perfectly willing to give the reporter a seat on the floor.

Mr. CONNESS moved to adjourn.

Cries of "No, no!"

The motion was lost on a division by 17 to 19.

Mr. CONNESS called the yeas and nays.

Mr. THAYER raised the point of order that the yeas and nays could not be demanded after the decision had been rendered.

The Chair, however, directed the call, which resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Davis, Edmunds, Ferry, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Johnson, McCreery, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers, Williams—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Cole, Conkling, Cragin, Dixon, Doolittle, Henderson, Hendricks, Howe, Morgan, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Ross, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Wade—20.

Mr. EDMUNDS had no fault to find with the Associated Press. It had done him more justice, doubtless, than he was entitled to. He would vote against the resolution, however, as proposing to grant a privilege to one institution which was denied to its equally worthy neighbors.

Mr. TRUMBULL suggested that some other business be taken up, it being manifest that the Senator from Connecticut, and others, were strenuously opposed to it.

Mr. SUMNER—No, no!

Mr. SHERMAN moved that the Senate adjourn until to-morrow at 11 o'clock, which was agreed to by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Cragin, Drake, Donnelly, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Howard, Howe, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Pomeroy, Ross, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Willey, Williams—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Corbett, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Fowler, Henderson, Johnson, McCreery, Norton, Nye, Patterson of Tenn., Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers—16.

So the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 12 o'clock.

There were very few members present, and several others obtained leave of absence.

THE NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the New-York Post-office, which was referred to the Post-office Committee.

VIRGINIA ELECTION EXPENSES.

Also, a communication from Gen. SCHOFIELD relative to the expenses of elections in the First Military District, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

PROCESSION TO THE TRIAL.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, Chairman, and proceeded in the usual order to the Senate Chamber, to attend the impeachment trial, with the understanding that no business would be done on reassembling.

[Advertisement.]

THE RELIGIOUS PRESS EXPATIATING on the merits of "HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU."

Remarks from

Christian Intelligencer.
Elbert S. Porter, Editor.
Charles Van Wyck, Publisher.
Issue dated New-York, Feb. 27, 1868.

What a blessing it may prove to the readers of the "Aerial Isle," "The Lost Image." The moral and physical manliness, which is lost through popular vices, can easily be found by the use of this Panacea—taken in connection with Rose Wash.

The Evangelist.
J. G. Craighead, H. M. Field, { Editors. MARCH 3, 1868.

Observing an editorial in the *Intelligencer* of the above date, it says: Take no more balsam, mercury or unpleasant medicines for unpleasant and dangerous diseases, the results of vice, grown weak through excess, &c.

The American Agriculturist,
Orange Judd & Co., proprietors.

See April number. They having seen my advertisement, are fully acquainted with its uses and merits.

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The American Agriculturist.

The editorials in the above papers were entirely unsolicited by me; in fact, I have no personal acquaintance with any of their publishers, and sufferers will do well to call on them before purchasing, in order to obtain fuller information.

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[Advertisement.]

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Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for France *via* Havre and Brest, by the *Europe*, close at the General Post-office at 12 M.

Mails for Ireland *via* Queenstown, by the *City of Boston*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail, for *paid* letters, on Pier No. 45 North River, to 1:30 P. M.

Mails for the German States *via* Hamburg, by the *Borussia*, close at 12 M.

WHILE THE MARRIAGE QUESTION puzzles the social philosophers, while "Polygamy," "Monogamy" and "Celibacy" are under discussion, we beg to refer the reader to a recent discourse, by a distinguished clergyman, in the April number of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, under the title of "INORDINATE AFFECTION," which all should read. Only 30 cents. Newsmen have it. Sent first post by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

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EDWARD HAIGHT, President.

Since I have tested its usefulness I would not now like to dispense with it. JAMES BROWN.
Brown Brothers, Bankers, Wall-st.

I have had your Burglar Alarm Telegraph in use for the past three years, and consider it one of the most indispensable comforts of housekeeping, and would not be without it for five times its cost.
CHARLES A. MEIGS,
Banker, Exchange-place.

The quiet it affords the mind must tend to the prolongation of life. J. W. TOWNLEY.
ELIZABETH, N. J., July 4.

It is adapted to all first-class houses, and no house should be without it. CHARLES DENNIS.
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of J. N. Perkins & Co., Bankers.

E. Holmes:
DEAR SIR: If the merits of this faithful sentinel (the Burglar Alarm Telegraph) could be fully known, you would be entirely unable to supply the demand.
NEWBURG, July 10, 1866. H. B. STEVENS.

If the public were better posted as to the working of your Burglar Alarm Telegraph, I believe fewer burglaries would be committed. JAS. H. WILLIAMS.
UTICA, July 5, 1866.

E. Holmes, No. 201 Broadway:
DEAR SIR: I have used your Burglar Alarm Telegraph for six years, and am satisfied of its peculiar fitness for all dwelling-houses. I would not be without it.
Respectfully yours, JOHN RUDDEROW.
PHILADELPHIA, March 31, 1868.

E. Holmes, Esq., No. 201 Broadway:
DEAR SIR: I am surprised that there is a first-class house anywhere without it (the Burglar Alarm Telegraph;) it gives the proprietor complete control of his house, both inside and out, during the night. I know of no objection that can be raised against it.
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NEW-YORK, July 3, 1866.
MR. E. HOLMES: I beg to say that the Burglar Alarm Telegraph put into my house works to my satisfaction. I consider it the best protection against burglars that I have met, and in this respect it fully answers my expectation. Yours, &c., J. COOPER LORD.

PITTSFIELD NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSFIELD Mass, January, 1868.
MR. E. HOLMES: Your Burglar Alarm Telegraph has already saved my house from burglars three times. I am confident if the advantages of the Burglar Alarm Telegraph were better known they would be more generally in use.
Very respectfully,
E. S. FRANCIS.

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($6,000 IN GOLD,)
At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.
The public are invited to call and examine the report of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.
HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.
FARRELL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia. HERRING & CO., Chicago. HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN, New-Orleans.

THE NEW-YORK CONDENSED MILK COMPANY
having for TEN YEARS sold without exception perfectly pure milk, and having thereby secured the confidence of thousands of families in the great advantages of Condensed Milk as introduced by GAIL BORDEN, the inventor of the process, are unwilling to have the good reputation of Condensed Milk ruined, and the public imposed upon by a SPURIOUS article offered in the market as Condensed Milk, which is nothing but
SKIMMED MILK
condensed.
The consumers can readily test for themselves whether they are using
SKIMMED MILK
by mingling one part Condensed Milk with four parts water, let it remain in a glass tumbler for twelve hours, then examine the quantity of CREAM brought to the surface. It will be found that BORDEN'S produces a fine body of cream, while the
SKIMMED MILK
will show but little cream.
In order to facilitate this comparison, THE NEW-YORK CONDENSED MILK COMPANY WILL FURNISH A SAMPLE OF BORDEN'S to any who may wish to make this simple test, and thus enable consumers to detect what Prof. Mayer discovered by elaborate analyses.
Prof. Mayer ascertained the amount of BUTTER in Condensed Milks to be as follows:

		Per cent.
BORDEN'S	CONDENSED MILK.	13 2-10
AMERICAN	COMPANY'S CONDENSED MILK.	5 9-10
UNITED STATES	DO.	3 9-10

Every consumer is interested in maintaining the standard of Pure Condensed Milk, and should by personal examination make the simple test above suggested, otherwise such as are now using
SKIMMED MILK
will continue to buy an inferior and SPURIOUS article.
OFFICE OF NEW-YORK CONDENSED MILK COMPANY, Nos. 34 and 36 Elizabeth-st.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGE WAREHOUSE.
LEWIS P. TIBBALS, No. 478 Broadway, near Broome-st. Also, Hobbies, Swings, Propellers, Baby Jumpers and Toys.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 259, April 3, 1868.
54, 4, 63, 7, 68, 26, 32, 22, 51, 87, 67, 19.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 260, April 3, 1868.
12, 23, 15, 29, 53, 50, 2, 5, 75, 60, 61.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 311, April 3, 1868.
26, 32, 39, 54, 6, 70, 7, 4, 37, 14, 61, 10.
PADUCAH—CLASS No. 312, April 3, 1868.
20, 65, 47, 67, 29, 5, 74, 55, 69, 25, 44.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES. No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS AND ALL INFORMATION furnished in all legalized lotteries.
J. CLUTE, Broker,
No. 176 Broadway and No. 153 Fulton-st.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PARTITION SALE OF THE VALUABLE PREMISES NORTHWEST CORNER OF WILLIAM AND CEDAR STS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Ephraim Holbrook, deceased:
WILLIAM-ST.—The two lots of land, together with the brick buildings thereon, situate on the northwesterly corner of William and Cedar sts., and known as Nos. 67 and 69 William-st. The buildings are five stories high, with basements and under-cellars, well and substantially built, and covering nearly the entire ground; there are also vaults under sidewalk; lot 41 feet on William-st. and 69 feet on Cedar-st. These premises, at a moderate cost, can be fitted for banking, insurance or other offices. Possession 1st May next.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF BRICK STORAGE WAREHOUSE AND FIVE LOTS NORTHEAST CORNER OF CHERRY AND JEFFERSON STS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
JEFFERSON AND CHERRY STS.—The lot of land, with the four-story brick storage warehouse thereon, situate on the northeast corner of Jefferson and Cherry sts., and known as No. 37 Jefferson-st., being 23 feet ½ inch in width by 63 feet in depth. Lot 74 feet 6½ inches. Also, The three lots adjoining said warehouse on Cherry-st., and one lot adjoining on Jefferson-st.

LADIES' UNION RELIEF ASSOCIATION TO AID SICK AND DISABLED SOLDIERS AND THEIR FAMILIES.—Mr. GEO. VANDENHOFF will read from Shakespeare, Hood, Dickens and Coleridge, on MONDAY, April 6, at 8 P. M., in Steinway Hall, for the benefit of the above Association. Tickets, $1; no reserved seats.

OWING TO THE INDISPOSITION OF Miss Barton she will not speak THIS EVENING, as advertised.